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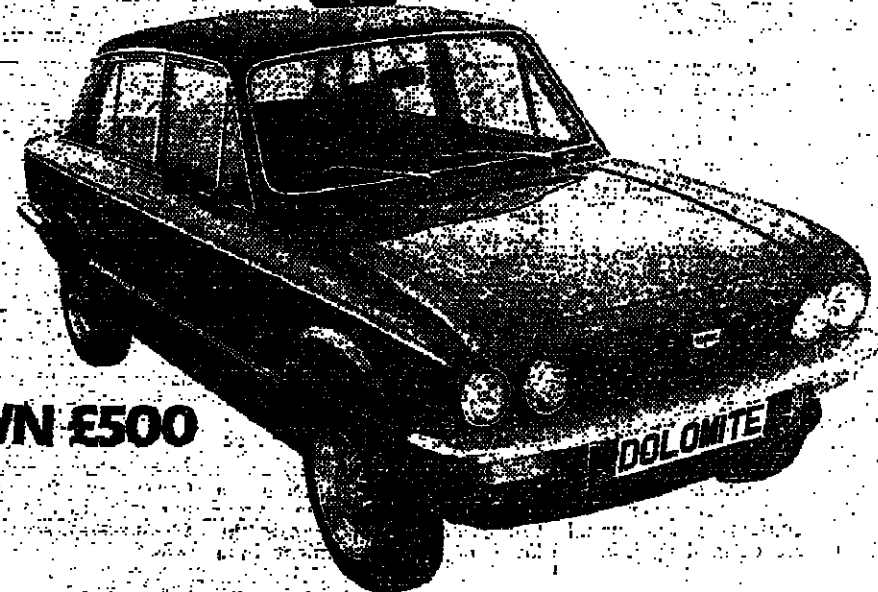
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Rover 2600	£300	£7784
Mini 850 Super	£100	£2852
Mini 1000 Super	£100	£2931
Mini Clubman	£200	£3155
Mini Clubman Estate	£250	£3402
Mini 1275GT.	£300	£3470
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Allegro 1.3 (4 dr.)	£200	£3450
Allegro 1.3 L (2 dr.)	£200	£3603
Allegro 1.3 L (4 dr.)	£200	£3740
Allegro 1.3 HL (4 dr.)	£300	£4101
Allegro 1.5 L (4 dr.)	£200	£3922
Allegro 1.5 HL (4 dr.)	£300	£4282
Allegro 1.7 HL (4 dr.)	£300	£4457
Allegro Equipe (2 dr.)	£200	£4160
Allegro 1.3 Estate	£200	£3709
Allegro 1.3 L Estate	£200	£4000
Allegro 1.5 L Estate	£200	£4182
Princess 1700 L	£200	£4443
Princess 1700 HL	£200	£4841
Princess 1700 HLS	£200	£5284
Princess 2000 HL	£200	£5150
Princess 2000 HLS	£200	£5591
Princess 2200 HLS	£500	£5741

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IT PAYS TO BUY BRITISH.



HOME NEWS

EEC fishing policy not fair to Britain, Lords committee says

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

The proposed EEC fishing quotas are unfair to the United Kingdom, the House of Lords Select Committee on European Communities stated yesterday.

The committee, in its report on EEC fishing policy, supports the United Kingdom fishing industry's claim for 45 per cent of the total EEC catch. The European Commission has proposed for six main species of fish, that the United Kingdom should get only 31 per cent.

Ministers in EEC countries have undertaken to reach agreement this year.

The committee argues that insufficient account has been taken of the United Kingdom's loss of catches in waters outside the EEC, mainly those around Iceland, after the introduction of 200-mile fishing limits.

In backing the United Kingdom fishing industry, described to them as being "desperately difficult", the committee does not believe its state is primarily the fault of EEC policies. More important causes, it suggests, are loss of catching opportunities, depletion of stocks, the increased cost of fuel, a legacy of unsustainable vessels and competition from imports.

The committee sees every possibility of a viable United Kingdom fishing industry, but believes urgent action is needed. The Government, the report says, must prepare its own restructuring scheme for the industry for implementation as soon as possible, and in advance of agreement on an EEC scheme.

Federations welcome: The report was greeted favourably

Authorities' chief calls government cuts 'mad'

From Christopher Warman
Manchester

A bitter attack yesterday on the Government's economic policies by Mr. Jack Smart, chairman of the Labour-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities, drew an immediate rebuke from Sir Geoffrey Taylor, leader of the Conservative opposition.

Local government should concentrate on providing the services it was elected to provide and leave the government of the country to others, Sir Geoffrey said.

The exchanges came at a meeting of the association, which is to be addressed today by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Geoffrey, a former chairman of the association, declared: "We are not here to fight the Government on its economic policies, but we are certainly here to fight the Government where they are affecting us."

People were asking why in private industry they were getting wage increases in single figures while those employed by local and central government got increases in double figures, he said. "How can the unemployed pay our rate, and how can a bankrupt business pay our rate? Haven't we got to try to help them instead of taking more and more?"

In his opening speech, Mr. Smart said that with more than two million unemployed and the situation getting worse day by day, the Government must be "mad" to try and force local government through expenditure cuts, to add to the number of unemployed.



Mr James Mallett, huntsman, and Mr Frederick Ewbank, a follower, exercising the North Lonsdale Foxhounds in the Cumbrian Fells in readiness for the hunting season.

Team to oversee policies on open government and public records

By Peter Hennessy

A new team of civil servants will shortly be appointed to oversee Whitehall's open government and public records policies as part of a reshuffle of senior posts in the Civil Service Department (CSD).

They are Mr Richard Wilding, a deputy secretary, and Mr Jonathan Charkham, who will assist him at under secretary level. Day-to-day responsibility for policy governing public access to official information will rest with the CSD's machinery of government division under Mr Edward Osmotherly, an assistant secretary.

The internal CSD document authorizing the changes, due to take place on September 22, speaks of Mr Osmotherly's "responsibility for freedom of information." Instead of "open government." Use of a phrase associated with the United States Freedom of Information Act, 1966 and 1974 statutes, that are anathema to Whitehall, does not indicate, however, any change of heart in government circles.

The Prime Minister remains as implacably opposed to the concept of a public right of access to official information as she was on taking office. One of her colleagues said: "She does not believe in open government for the Cabinet, let alone the public."

In her distaste for more open government, Mrs Margaret Thatcher finds strong support among ministers, most notably among the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, and Mr Angus Maude, a former journalist, who, as Paymaster General, is responsible for coordinating the

Rugby player cleared of injuring opponent

From Arthur Osman
Sheffield

Gordon Doble, aged 30, captain of Wolverhampton Rugby Club's first XV, was found not guilty by a jury at Stafford Crown Court yesterday of causing grievous bodily harm by assault on an opposing player.

Anthony Higley, aged 23, of Stodbridge first XV, a Judge Kenneth Taylor said: "I accept the verdict, but for my part I would find on the facts, I would have found Mr Higley guilty of the offence of assault, but not of grievous bodily harm, but not of course, the defendant in view of the jury's findings, but by someone."

The Judge's remark was understood to be directed to say that Mr Higley was not guilty of grievous bodily harm, but not of assault, but not of course, the defendant in view of the jury's findings, but by someone.

During the three-day hearing, Mr Higley, of Offmore Road, Kidderminster, Hereford and Worcester, had alleged that during a game between Wolverhampton and Stodbridge last December, Mr Doble had punched him in the left eye causing him to lose the sight of the eye.

Mr Doble, of Pendeford Avenue, Tatenhill, Wolverhampton, had denied the charge.

Mr Doble left the court with his wife, Margaret, and said: "The last few months have been a nightmare. I feel very sorry for Anthony. I shall be changed. My style of play, I think, cases like this do damage to the game through the publicity they bring."

Mr Higley said: "If you gave me £1m, I would not change my mind. My eye did not think I bore a grudge before this case, but I am not so sure now. It has not only wrecked my playing career, but my work as well."

He had hoped to get back in the Moseley team.

Board of Deputies fears revival of antisemitism

Grim new year warning to Jews

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Jewish community in Britain begins its celebration of the Jewish New Year today with its leadership more than a little anxious at the signs of the times.

The feeling was voiced by Mr Greville Janner, QC, MP, President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, in his new year message to the community which talked of a "potential danger" to its welfare arising from economic conditions.

"We enter a year of profound anxiety for our community and for the Jewish people," he said in his message. "In times of recession and economic hardship, extremists rejoice. So we must sharpen our awareness of potential danger at home."

His fear is that a severe deterioration in Britain's economic life could lead to a malicious search for scapegoats, something which Jews have often suffered in their long history. It coincided with trouble in the Middle East, and a lack of sympathy for Israel in British public opinion, any incipient anti-Jewish feeling could be made worse.

The traditional role of the Board of Deputies to scan

the horizon and sound warnings, and its 220 years of history have given it a unique authority and vantage point.

Well balanced by a new sense of purpose in the Board of Deputies itself, a growing feeling that the Jewish community is willing to be led towards a more outward-looking engagement with society's problems. This fresh emphasis evidently owes a good deal to Mr Janner's own leadership.

The Jewish community, with its own memories of ship-board refugees deprived of ports at which to disembark, responded strongly to the plight of the Vietnamese boat people.

They offered furniture, homes and jobs as a spontaneous wave of sympathy went through the Jewish community, and these efforts are still gathering strength.

It was an effort in the same spirit as recent steps to assist the black and Asian communities in Britain, based on the belief that past Jewish experience of being an underprivileged minority could profitably be shared. Most Jews are still conscious of their immigrant origins yet also conscious of having reached a state of Jewish prosperity and acceptance.

One further sign of this confidence was the setting up, with

the board and Mr Janner in the role of midwife of a Jewish Social Responsibility Council to increase organized Jewish involvement in community relations.

The board itself brings together all sections of the half-million Jewish population. It meets monthly, almost like a Jewish parliament, and runs a secretariat in London, which may well be the best informed and most productive religious listening post in Britain. The fluctuations of racialism, fascism and antisemitism in Britain are minutely observed and reported, which gives a chilling weight to Mr Janner's new year warning.

As a central agency for marshalling and coordinating the Jewish community's collective life, the board shares the community's commitment to the state of Israel.

In fact few bodies did more to bring Israel into existence, in the days of the Mandate and afterwards, and that sense of responsibility survives even when by no means all Jews endorse every aspect of Israeli Government policy. But the commitment to Israel brings a sense of the continuing perils of Jewish survival and a community that has enjoyed an unprecedented time of peace in Britain itself.

Councillor faces atomic weapons research tribunal

From Our Correspondent
Reading

A county councillor employed at the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston, Berkshire, appeared before a special tribunal yesterday to explain why he appeared on a television programme which questioned safety at the top secret base.

Mr Trevor Brown, aged 57, a member of Berkshire County Council, works at the Establishment as a principal professional and technical officer. He appeared last March on the BBC Newsnight programme in a discussion entitled "Is Aldermaston Safe?"

Mr Brown said he appeared on the programme as a concerned councillor and not as a civil servant, and that he made no disclosures that contravened the Official Secrets Act.

During the broadcast he said that "possibly excessive and unnecessary secrecy had interfered with safety."

The tribunal, held behind closed doors at the establishment, was conducted by three senior civil servants. Mr Brown said afterwards: "As far as I am concerned I have not committed any offence."

The Ministry of Defence said yesterday: "It is not a court or a trial."

FA sets up investigation into Oldham riot

A five-man Football Association disciplinary committee has been appointed to investigate the riot at Oldham last Saturday.

The commission is to visit Oldham Athletic's ground at Boundary Park on Monday to hear evidence from both clubs, Oldham and Sheffield Wednesday, as well as from Mr George Tyson, the referee, and the police.

The hearing will be in private. Mr Edward Croker, secretary of the Football Association, expects to make a statement afterwards.

The FA said in London yesterday: "Normally disciplinary commissions consist of three members. That five have

been appointed indicates the seriousness with which we regard last Saturday's events."

He said that normally a commission's findings would be announced immediately after the hearing; but in this case the members could decide to consider the evidence in a few days before announcing any penalties.

Both clubs have been charged under rule 33 (a) which deals with clubs' responsibility for the actions of players, officials and spectators. During the riot, which started when Terry Curran, Sheffield Wednesday forward, was sent off, 15 spectators were arrested and three policemen injured.

The Football League and the

FA are to meet in the next fortnight for talks on footballism.

Mr Graham Kelly, the league secretary, said yesterday: "There is no immediate solution; but we have got to consider everything that has been put forward."

"From the hysterical outcry one would assume football has done nothing about it. This is incorrect. The recommendation of Mr Denis Howell's working party inquiry into grounds and safety at grounds has been implemented by First and Second Division clubs."

"Clubs have also spent an enormous amount of money on segregating rival supporters. The cost of having police on duty inside grounds has been £11m and the bill is still rising."

Regarding crowd control, we are in the hands of the police. They are doing a tremendous job."

He called for tax relief for clubs developing their grounds to make them safer. He said: "Death Inquiry. A man is being interviewed by the Middlesex borough police in connection with the death of Mr Craig French, aged 17. He died from head injuries after the end of Middlesbrough's home game with Nottingham Forest on Saturday."

Mr French, who lived with his parents in Redworth Road, Billingham, Cleveland, was a regular Middlesbrough supporter. He was engaged to a local girl and they were due to be married next August.

Leading article, page 15

Anorexia therapy 80 pc success, professor says

From a Correspondent
Newcastle upon Tyne

British doctors have discovered a successful means of treating anorexia nervosa, the condition that can make people, especially women, starve themselves to death.

The treatment has been devised at Southampton University. A team under Professor Harold Lee fed 10 patients a preparation of amino acids and other nutrients for four months, administered through the nose and delivered to the stomach through a plastic tube about 1mm in diameter.

The team found that the treatment restimulated the desire to eat in eight of the patients.

Professor Lee told a congress on nutrition at Newcastle upon Tyne that patients could learn to feed themselves at home.

Our Medical Correspondent writes: The treatment of anorexia nervosa has to overcome two difficulties. The immediate task is to get enough food into the body to preserve physical health. In the long term, however, an answer has to be found to the underlying psychological factors that have led the patient to stop eating. Without that solution, the disease is likely to recur and may take a chronic form lasting for several years.

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Poll result seen as boost for the police

Mr Eldon Griffiths, Conservative MP for Bury St Edmunds and parliamentary adviser to the Police Federation, told a police audience at Colwyn Bay last night that the Times poll of public attitudes, reported yesterday, was a shot in the arm for the police.

An overwhelming majority of those polled believe trade union power did no good for Britain. Fewer than a half thought the health service was good. Fewer than a quarter thought well of the education system and even fewer had a good word to say for the political system.

Yet 71 per cent thought the British police were good.

Riding helmet 'inadequate'

By John Winder

Safety standards for riding helmets should be tightened, a coroner said yesterday after hearing that a horsewoman had died in what he described as a "comparatively gentle" fall.

Colonel David Crawford-Clarke, who was called to the inquest, said that the British Standards Institute should be asked to specify improvements.

It was clear that the helmet worn by Miss Betty Leverett, aged 31, of Field Gate, Tibberton, Shropshire, was inadequate, although meeting the safety

standards laid down by the BSI in 1962.

His comments came after Miss Jocelyn Pender, a safety expert from Birmingham University's accident research unit, said that the chin strap which was found to be broken on Miss Leverett's helmet was too weak.

Miss Leverett died in the Royal Shrewsbury Hospital from a fractured skull and severe brain damage after falling from her favourite horse.

The coroner recorded a verdict of accidental death.

Cigarette logic is lost in haze of smoke

By John Winder

Scarcely a ripple was caused at the annual meeting of Rothmans International in London yesterday by a protest over a statement by the group's chairman, Sir David Nicolson, in which there was no medical evidence to prove that a few cigarettes a day were bad for you.

Surrounded by cigarette-smoking shareholders at the Dorchester hotel, Mr David Simpson, director of ASH (Action on Smoking and Health), asked five questions, previously submitted in writing, about the chairman's speech and about the group's promotion and sales policy.

His first was: "Does the

chairman's belief that there is no medical evidence to prove that a few cigarettes, say 10 or 15 a day, are bad for you, which he expressed as a member of the Rothmans International, represent the belief of the company, and on what grounds does the chairman disregard the substantial volume of such medical evidence to the contrary?"

Sir David Nicolson, European Democratic MP for Central London, replied: "As a company, Rothmans International does not express a view one way or another concerning the medical controversy over smoking and health, and I should like to make clear that reports of what I said were inevitably smoking could be harmful."

Mr Simpson also asked

whether the company believed that only "excessive" cigarette-smoking could be harmful.

Sir David repeated that the company made no pronouncements about the medical controversy over levels of smoking.

Three other questions followed, about sales policy generally, about sale to children, and a request for information of new medical evidence to be included in the annual report each year.

The chairman replied that company policy was to observe all voluntary agreements in spirit and letter; that the company did not encourage the sale of cigarettes to children; and that the contents of the annual report were defined by law.

In brief

Teachers end 20-week strike

The National Union of Teachers yesterday called its strike at the Robert Maltby primary school at Arnold, Nottingham, over the dismissal of Mrs Eileen Crosbie, a nurse, for refusing to teach a class she said was oversteering.

Seven teachers at the school, where she used to work, have been ordered by their union to return to work today. The strike has lasted 20 weeks. A decision was made because Mrs Crosbie is claiming unfair dismissal at an industrial tribunal today.

PCs found guilty of wasting police time

Police Constables David J. Roberts, aged 21, of Macc Road, and Brian Reed, aged 21, of Sharrow Mount, both Sheffield, serving in the 50 Yorkshire force, were given a conditional discharge after being found guilty of wasting police time by making a false report about an accident to their vehicle.

£50 fine on actresses

Adrienne Posta, aged 32, actress, and Margaret Cor, aged 36, an American actress, both of Hans Crescent, Chelsea, London, were each fined £50 their absence at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, Westminster, yesterday, for insulting words and behaviour in a Hans Crescent Cafe 1 November.

Lady Barnett for trial

Lady Barnett, aged 62, television personality of C. singston, Leicestershire, committed for trial at Leicestershire Crown Court on a shoplifting charge by magistrates at Loughborough, Leicestershire, yesterday. She elected trial by jury and was granted bail.

Shot fired in bank raid

Police Sergeant A. Melton, aged 36, who tried to stop a raid on a security collecting cash from a Natio Westminster Bank branch, Coulsdon, Surrey, was shot yesterday while he was a crouching at the bank. He is unhurt.

Airport fraud charges

Police investigating alleged irregularities involving thousands of pounds at two bars Terminal 3 at Heathrow airport yesterday with conspiracy to defraud. Trust Houses Franchises have now been charged.

Skeletons found

The skeletons of a man and a woman with a child cradled in her arms have been found by workers renovating a house in Shelley Row, Cambridge. They are thought to be the remains of a medieval family killed plague.

Belfast fire kills three

Three children, aged between 18 months and four years, died yesterday when fire destroyed their home in the Lower Falls area of Belfast. No crime suspected.

The show goes on

Jimmy Young, the Radio disc jockey, has signed a three-year contract with BBC. He also has an album of love songs scheduled for release next year.

Norfolk on the air

BBC Radio Norfolk, which based in Norwich, goes on air today. It is the corporate twenty-first local radio station.

Campaign to stop cuts at rheumatism hospital

By John Witherow

Residents of Bath have started a campaign to prevent a big reduction in the number of beds at the Royal National Hospital for Rheumatism, which the hospital is the oldest of its kind in the world and one of the main European research centres into the ailment.

Bath district health authority said last month it would recommend that a ward containing 18 of the hospital's 100 beds be closed indefinitely in an attempt to reduce a budget deficit.

Hospital staff and townspeople have started a petition and intend to try to persuade the Department of Health and Social Security to reverse the decision.

They say that the hospital is an important research centre into an affliction affecting hundreds of thousands of people in Britain and that most of its patients come from outside the region. It should therefore be at least partially exempt from the district health authority's efforts to save money.

Dr Anthony Clarke, chairman of the hospital's division of

rheumatology, said: "We are on the threshold of a very exciting era in prevention a treatment of rheumatism. Implement these cuts would severely affect our research a make a big difference to the medical offerings in this count."

The district authority panicking because of a deficit last year of over £400,000, nearly 2 per cent of the budget. They ought to be at to save this money by efficient housekeeping rather than reducing the number of beds."

He proposed that the hospital should receive assistance from the central health authority or from other regions because it takes so many patients from all over the country.

Because the staff have guaranteed the ward will reap the future years could see further cuts and the possible closure of the hospital.

The British Medical Association recently recommended that specialist hospitals such as Stoke Mandeville Hospital for the Physically Handicapped at the Royal National Hospital for Rheumatism should receive some funds from national authorities.

'More attacks on nurses'

By a Staff Reporter

Violence by patients against nurses in general hospitals is increasing, as is violence by patients' relatives when denied confidential information by hospitals, an international congress was told in London yesterday.

However, speakers at the conference, Psychiatric Nursing for the Eighties, emphasized that violence by patients in psychiatric hospitals was declining.

Mr Vincent McNevin, a charge nurse at the Astor Clinic in Plymouth, said he knew of one department in a

general hospital where there were 12 recorded incidents of violence by patients upon staff between February and September last year.

The nursing officer of the Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospitals, Mrs Pam Tibbles, said that nurses at Maudsley, who faced frequent violent behaviour, had an emergency team to help.

Mr Alan Lee, divisional nursing officer at Park Lane Specialist Hospital in Liverpool, which caters for the mentally ill, normal, said that violence in the special hospitals was on a small scale.

OVERSEAS

Doubts on wisdom of Mr Carter's decision to call off TV debate

From David Cross
Washington, Sept 10

President Carter's campaign workers today began defending their candidate's controversial decision to boycott the first of the election season's presidential debates.

Mr Robert Strauss, the President's campaign manager, announced last night that Mr Carter was reluctantly turning down an invitation from the League of Women Voters to attend the televised discussion in Baltimore on September 21. He explained that this was because Mr John Anderson, the independent candidate, had also been invited to participate alongside Mr Ronald Reagan, the Republican nominee.

Today, Mr Strauss conceded that he and his colleagues had "selfish reasons" for deciding not to attend the debate. Nevertheless, he said, Mr Carter also had "selfish interests" in agreeing to take part in the debate with Mr Anderson.

"We all have our selfish interests. Let's not kid ourselves," he said. "We know that that candidacy (Mr Anderson's) is not a serious one. It is a legitimate candidacy in terms of a chance to be President. It takes a great many more votes from us than it does from Mr Anderson. We want him on the stage for that very reason."

Mr Strauss also admitted that the President was taking a political risk in refusing to join the debate. "But you have to remember," he said, "that Mr Carter is a pretty young old bird. Mr Strauss said. 'They know what's going on here.'"

Indeed they do. But it is difficult to see how Mr Carter's already low reputation is likely

to be enhanced by his boycott of what may be the complete series of three televised presidential debates organized by the League of Women Voters—the traditional sponsors of such events.

The President's campaign staff has been holding out for a direct confrontation with Mr Reagan in the belief that Mr Carter would perform better in such circumstances. They were afraid that a three-way battle would divert attention from the debating skills of their man and allow Mr Reagan to remain aloof from any political and thrust. This was the tactic the former Governor of California used very skillfully against his Republican opponents on such occasions during the primary election season.

Moreover, Mr Carter has been trying to ignore Mr Anderson's candidacy completely in his campaigning in the hope that such treatment will allow the congressman's challenge to fade completely by election day.

By contrast, Mr Reagan is in the fortunate position of having lost a presidential election, whatever happens. If the debate goes ahead as a two-man affair, as expected, he will have shown magnanimity to an underdog candidate, while at the same time probably strengthening Mr Anderson's popularity. As many as a hundred million Americans may tune in to the first of the televised debates if all three television networks agree to air it as they have in the past. And if the President finally changes his mind and decides to attend, Mr Reagan will undoubtedly find an ally in Mr Anderson in attacking the President's poor record during his first term of office.

Poles ask Moscow for financial backing

From Dossa Trevisan
Warsaw, Sept 10

A Polish economic delegation headed by Mr Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Senior Deputy Prime Minister, left for Moscow today for talks as the latest figures on the losses incurred during the two months of labour unrest emphasized the country's urgent need for economic aid.

Mr Jagielski, who was recently appointed head of the Government's commission for economic relations with the Soviet Union, has just completed difficult negotiations with the strikers in Gdansk. His skill as a negotiator in difficult circumstances will help in what everybody here expects to prove difficult talks.

Tass reported later that Mr Jagielski had met Mr Mikhail Suslov, an important figure in the Soviet Politburo who is in charge of relations with foreign communist parties.

Mr Suslov and Mr Jagielski exchanged opinions on questions of interest for both sides during the talks, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Tass said.

Yesterday, Mr Henryk Kisiel, the chairman of the planning commission, disclosed that Poland's industrial output in August was 10 per cent down because of the strikes and said that the losses in production alone amounted to more than \$500m.

Poland will have to import an additional one and a half million tons of grain this year, a recent interview, Mr Kisiel thanked Poland's allies in general and the Soviet Union in particular for food and raw material aid in recent months.

The Soviet Union has made a \$220m loan available to Poland. But this is obviously considerably short of its needs. The delegation in Moscow is hoping to negotiate another loan to see the country through an extremely difficult period, exacerbated by the fact that Poland is heavily indebted to the West and almost all its exports to the hard currency area this year will go to servicing the debt.

There are reports that the Government has approached some of its creditors and requested that they be rescheduled. But Mr Kisiel told foreign journalists at a press conference yesterday that Poland has been repaying its debts with the exactitude of a watchmaker and that it employed the full confidence of its creditors.

Mr Stanislaw Kania, Poland's new party leader, yesterday spoke to party members in the two main trouble spots, Gdansk and Katowice, and appealed for an end to the strikes which, in spite of the recent agreements, are continuing.

The stoppages are in 15 regions all over the country and indicate the workers' profound mistrust of the promises they obtained. Mr Kania had said that regarding the restoration of trust as its main task but in many parts of the country the workers obviously feel that unless they too reach a formal agreement they will be unable to set up independent unions or get wage increases.

In many towns the strikes ended once the strikers were assured that the agreement applied to them. But in Poznan the printers are still on strike and the transport workers are said to be on strike.

In Katowice, Mr Kania said that citizens had not been demanding just increased wages but dignity. He pledged that the party would respect people's rights and assured workers that the right to set up independent unions applied to all. The unions should be the partners of management as well as the holders of the workers' interests, he added.



Chairman Hua Guofeng (second from right), who resigned as Prime Minister on Sunday, meeting representatives from Peking at the National People's Congress.

New Chinese leaders approved

From David Bonavia
Hongkong, Sept 10

China's National People's Congress—the liveliest such gathering in 31 years of communist rule—ended today with the appointment of a veteran soldier, a former Muslim imam and a seasoned diplomat as deputy prime ministers. Mr Zhao Ziyang was endorsed as Prime Minister.

The Congress formally approved the resignation of Mr Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Communist Party, from his post as Prime Minister, and that of the more powerful Vice-Chairman, Mr Deng Xiaoping, from his post as a Deputy Prime Minister. Both men retain their party posts, but on the whole the change is seen as a victory for Mr Deng's right-leaning

pragmatic policies of social and economic reform.

Six other deputy prime ministers retired, mostly on grounds of age. Marshal Ye Jianying, titular head of the congress and respected elder statesman, called the resignations a "shining example" of the willingness of leaders to step down in favour of younger men.

Among the deputy prime ministers approved today was Mr Yang Jingren, aged 75, a Chinese Muslim and former imam who is Minister of the Commission for (minority) Nationalities Affairs.

General Zhang Aiping, aged 72, who is deputy chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army and chairman of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence,

also became a deputy prime minister.

The other such appointment went to Mr Huang Hua, the Foreign Minister.

The 12-day congress was marked by unusually frank criticism of government departments by individual delegates, and even personal accusations, verging on the scurrilous.

One delegate, the widow of Kang Sheng, Mao's confidant, was accused of stealing art treasures from the Imperial Palace museum.

Objection to government policy included calls for greater democracy, and for restrictions on the power of the Communist Party, critics of the marriage law, and complaints about the exclusion of Chinese citizens from lavatories reserved for foreigners.

Rise and fall of the last true Republican liberal

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Sept 10

Senator Jacob Javits, who lost the Republican senatorial primary in New York yesterday, is one of the last of the liberal, eastern Republicans in the Senate, and is reputed to be the cleverest and one of the hardest-working of senators. He is probably the most influential Jew in America.

This is the last of sort or another have a system of measuring the acceptability of members of Congress, on a percentage scale. Mr Javits gets 75 from the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), 55 from the union lobby, Cope, nine from the National Association of Businessmen (NAB) and five from the Americans for Constitutional Action (ACA).

This is a more liberal record than Senator Daniel Moynihan, by comparison, Senator Barry Goldwater gets 10 from ADA, 12 from Cope, 100 from NAB and 95 from ACA.

Mr Javits was born in 1904 and his age was the chief factor in his defeat. Elderly senators are usually defeated and Mr Javits's rival, Mr Alfonse D'Amato, ran television commercials saying "He's 76, in poor health, and wants another six years."

Other things told against him, including his liberalism, which went down well in Manhattan and badly in upstate New York. He was once an astonishingly wise zetter, as four-term congressman from 1947 to 1955 and Attorney General in 1954, when he beat F. D. Roosevelt, Jr. He defeated Mr Robert Wagner, the Mayor of New York, for the Senate in 1957 and has been there ever since.

However, he won his last two years against divided opposition because the Conservative Party ran a candidate against

him, and the Democrats put up lack-lustre candidates. In the past, he enjoyed the support of Nelson Rockefeller, who died in 1978. Indeed Mr Javits was the last of the liberal, eastern Republicans in the Senate, and is reputed to be the cleverest and one of the hardest-working of senators. He is probably the most influential Jew in America.

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Congress votes go against uranium sale to India

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Sept 10

President Carter today suffered a fresh foreign policy defeat when two key congressional committees voted against his Administration's planned sale of enriched uranium to India.

The Senate foreign relations committee voted 8-7 to prevent the sale in spite of concessions made by Mr Edmund Muskie, the Secretary of State. The foreign affairs committee of the House of Representatives disapproved of the sale during a voice vote earlier today.

Before the vote in the upper house, Mr Muskie tried to

secure the support of the committee by promising that the Administration would ship only half the total amount of uranium required by India to fuel its nuclear power plant at Tarapur, near Bombay.

The second instalment of about 15 tons of fuel would not be shipped for at least another year, and then only under strict conditions, the Secretary of State said.

Congress has until the end of this month to decide whether or not the sale should go ahead. Majorities in both houses of Congress are required to overturn Mr Carter's decision. Today's votes bode ill for the Administration.

Transkei minister dies in jail

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Sept 10

A South African minister in South Africa's independent Transkei homeland has died in detention 10 days after being arrested by security police.

Mr Saul Ndumiso, dismissed two weeks ago from the Transkei cabinet in which he was Minister of the Interior, was arrested together with Brigadier Elliot Cwele, the former police commissioner, over their involvement in moves to overthrow the regime of Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Mr Ndumiso's death was announced after a Cabinet meeting in Umtata, the capital, today. No other details were given and the cause of death could not be established.

Chief Matanzima has denied there has been an attempt to overthrow his regime but has set up a judicial inquiry into Transkei's defence requirements to establish if it needs to reinforce itself against "outside threats". Transkei shares a border with independent Lesotho, which is so impoverished that it cannot pose any potential harm, and its other borders are with South Africa which created it.

Transkei's independence is recognized only by South Africa and the other independent homelands of Bophuthatswana and Venda. It was granted independence in 1976.

According to uncorroborated reports, a coup was being attempted by police officers and members of the Army to overthrow the regime of Chief Matanzima, who is President, and his brother, Chief Geyse Matanzima, who is Prime Minister.

Mr Humphrey Berkeley, the former British Conservative MP who served the Transkei Government for some time as an adviser, resigned after being found badly beaten along the border, near the South African coastal town of East London last year. He said he had been attacked by Transkei security policemen.

Transkei recently restored "diplomatic relations" with South Africa which it broke off over claims for more territory.

Pinochet regime would lose free vote, general says

From Florencia Varas
Santiago, Sept 10

In a free election, the Government would lose, the former commander of the Chilean Air Force, General Gustavo Leigh, told me, referring to the Constitutional plebiscite today.

The retired general, who was expelled from the military junta in 1978 by General Augusto Pinochet, said that if the election was not a fraud, the regime would not win more than 40 per cent of the vote.

To call this plebiscite was a wrong decision by the Government and now they are very frightened. They are going door-to-door soliciting voters to vote Yes, in addition to the massive publicity campaign they are conducting with public funds, General Leigh said.

Since the Constitution will not take effect for several more

years, an affirmative vote means that General Pinochet will continue in power.

Today all Chileans over 18, including troops, who did not previously have the right to vote (except officers), will vote "yes" if they accept the military junta as the basis of the new constitution. This could be General Pinochet again, extending his presidency until 1997 and extending his rule to 24 years.

All those who are conducting the plebiscite are employees of the Pinochet regime, General Leigh said. "This makes it impossible for the 'no' vote to win."

Hope for talks on US hostages

Washington, Sept 10.—Iran's new Prime Minister seems to have left open the possibility of negotiations with Washington over the release of the American hostages in Tehran.

In a speech laced with Islamic rhetoric, Mr Muhammad Ali Rajai said that if Iran were sure the United States had repented for past wrongs, "we would talk."

But it was not clear from his fiery speech what would satisfy this demand. As a consequence, remembering the dashed hopes for release of the hostages over the past 10 months, American officials were slow to characterize the speech either as encouraging or discouraging. The State Department withheld comment, saying that Mr Rajai's remarks were under study.

Mr Rajai's speech came in response to a letter from Mr Edmund Muskie, the Secretary of State, in which the United States proposed negotiations to resolve the hostage crisis.

After Mr Rajai's speech, the State Department released the text of the August 28 Muskie letter to Mr Rajai. In it Mr Muskie renewed often-stated

Too little socialism gets blame

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Sept 10

The difficulties in the Polish economy were caused not by too much socialism but by too little, according to Mr Ryszard Woyna, a member of the Central Committee of the Polish party, who is here visiting the Italian Communist Party.

The Italian party's newspaper, L'Unita today published a summary of the views of Mr Woyna including those concerning the errors of the Polish leadership.

He says that after the oil crisis of 1973, the policy of big investments in industry based on credits from the West was continued because it was thought that the crisis would be short-lived and at the same time the policy gave work to three million young people.

Improvements had been felt

in the middle but not the lower income ranks. At the end of the seventies two thirds of the workers earned less than the average.

Mr Woyna believes this situation convinced the masses that the principles of socialism were being seriously violated. In addition, four years of bad maintenance of public and military facilities, he would probably become honorary president of the party.

On the future of socialism Mr Woyna said: "The first generation of builders of socialism in Poland created the foundations: it was now up to the second generation to reply to the question 'What should Polish socialism be?' It was not just coincidental that a majority of the workers on strike in Gdansk and Szczecin were under 30."

in the influence of the party among the masses.

Mr Woyna said Mr Edward Gierek, the party leader who has been replaced after suffering a heart attack, must be given credit for successes in foreign policy and Poland's part in the process of relaxation of tensions, as well as the maintenance of political and military alliances. He would probably become honorary president of the party.

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Press interest surprises Claire Wilson

Continued from page 1

Señor Benado was found during the raid—the only weapon authorities had found.

She is hoping that somehow through her British nationality that Señor Benado could be saved and given a new life in Britain.

The Claire Wilson case was scarcely mentioned in the Chilean press. At the time of the raid the local news media gave wide mention to the "nature of the extremist Benado. Little mention was made of his nationality. She seemed surprised that after such a time lapse that foreign journalists visiting Santiago would want to talk with her.

More arrests in Chile on eve of referendum

Santiago, Sept 10.—The Chilean police made 77 arrests as opposition protest continued against tomorrow's constitutional referendum which could consolidate the power of Pinochet, according to informed sources here.

The arrests came during rallies in the capital and the port of Valparaiso called by the former ruling Christian Democratic Party. The party, though officially banned, has become the main de facto opposition to the Pinochet regime which overthrew the elected left-wing Government of President Allende seven years ago.

Most of those arrested were protesting at the referendum which, if approved, would mean that General Pinochet, aged 64, would remain President until 1989 and possibly longer.

General Walls may be deprived of his pension

Salisbury, Sept 10.—Lieutenant-General Peter Walls, the former commander-in-chief of the Rhodesian forces, might be deprived of his pension, Mr Denis Nkala, the Finance Minister, told Parliament here.

"He has been disloyal ruling about an attempted coup. We could not be seen to be so weak as to condone such action," Mr Nkala said.

Today the Zimbabwe Government dismissed a senior white civil servant for addressing a news conference without permission on the plan to remove 17,000 former guerrillas into a black township on the outskirts of Salisbury.—Agence France-Press.

Premiers quarrel on flight home

From David Warrs
Singapore, Sept 10

Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, gave an impromptu press conference minutes before his departure for home today to have the last word in what has been an unusually public and acrimonious disagreement with Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Singapore Prime Minister.

The strident talking, mainly about Australia's economic policies, began at the Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting in Delhi which ended on Monday. The talking continued on Mr Fraser's aircraft on which he gave a last-minute press conference before the meeting. By all accounts the discussions were lively.

The theme of Mr Lee's criticisms of Australia in Delhi

was that it would find much greater sympathy from other countries in the fight against the protectionism of the European Economic Community "if Australia's policies have a certain consonance with the views and sentiments" expressed by Mr Fraser.

He said that economically Australia faced two choices. To move out of uncompetitive industries or to build up protective walls behind which to stay indefinitely.

Australia was doing the latter, said Mr Lee, and was in danger of becoming irrelevant. Canberra's policies would mean that Singapore and other countries in the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) would merely self elsewhere.

After their arrival in Singapore, where Mr Fraser was making a short private visit, the Australian Prime Minister appeared to try to patch things up by saying jokingly that Mr Lee's view of Australian economics was 10 years out of date.

Mr Lee, far from mollified, pronounced in with the accusation that Australia was more protectionist than all the EEC countries put together "and there are none of them."

At the airport Mr Fraser got in the last word saying that Asean exports to Australia over the past 10 years had been increasing by between 30 and 40 per cent a year, every year. He said that Australia bought more goods from developing countries per capita than any other industrialized country.

World View by Arrigo Le

Polish events prove value of détente

The Polish events of 1980 are, up to now, a textbook example of what the détente policy of the 1970s was supposed to achieve. In the intention of its Western champions, it was a "double face" policy. On one side, it was aimed to create a generally reassuring framework of stability in Europe, including recognition of the Soviet empire in the east.

This aspect of détente, from its very beginnings (Herz Brandt's Ostpolitik to its culminating achievements (the political and strategic agreements between the superpowers, the Moscow charter, the Helsinki pact), was often criticized as a show of weakness and naivety by the Western leaders.

But this was only one side of the détente strategy, which can be summed up by turning aside down the old slogan of the Sicilian landed aristocracy after Garibaldi's conquest of Italy: "Everything must change so that nothing will really change."

In Herz Brandt's mind, "Ostpolitik" which meant Germany's acceptance of the new frontiers as final and recognition of the new Russian empire in the east, had the opposite aim: "Nothing must change, so that everything may change."

Only within a strong, stable international framework could the forces of history "work from the inside" and slowly transform Soviet totalitarianism, perhaps making one day the reunification of Europe (and Germany) possible.

In 1956, then, when in 1968, the forces of history had been beaten in Budapest and Prague, by the Soviet Army. Maybe they could become stronger again, thanks to the growth of détente and Soviet resistance to change might be the "empire" was not really threatened by the West.

Détente as a "forward policy" according to the Soviet definition, was meant to gradually demilitarize Soviet power by stimulating the rise in the Eastern bloc of democratic forces inside the Soviet bloc. The increased human and economic links would spread the seeds of change in Eastern Europe. To Henry Kissinger, it seemed that the growth on both sides of pressure groups, vitally interested in détente and vital dependence, would, in a crisis, exact a catastrophe.

The Russian events of 1980 seem to show that there was some sense in this policy. It has been claimed that without détente the "new Poland" of

the Gdansk workers would have come into existence.

And could a Polish Pope John-Paul may well be the best fruit of the détente policy of the 1970s. Another one would be Poland's debt towards the West, almost leading to economic "Finlandization" reverse. So, détente may be shown its value exactly by almost everybody's "seeing" have become convinced that "a failure."

Of course, we all know in spite of détente, in spite of the coming Madrid conference of the Polish Pope, of Poland's debt, and of the strength the Polish democratic movements, the Russians who finally use their Army, if it became persuaded that Poland was about to betray communism and leave the Soviet bloc. But détente has helped in of military help to Poland as a sort of an "ultimate weapon" which might be fatal, like a nuclear bomb, also to its use. This was not the case in 1968.

But if these claims for policy of détente are not wholly incorrect, then it might be for the West to have more the same policy after Gdansk, during the period of changes which have just begun. Let us then go forward to the Madrid conference, to new arms control negotiations. Let us try to involve the East bloc in the great economic negotiations of 1980 and let us make perfectly clear that we do not intend to see a "liberalized" Poland out of the Warsaw Pact.

However, let us also in clear, at the same time, that the benefits of détente and operation would be lost if Russians, disregarding the 1971 agreements, were ever to Poland the doctrine of "limited" sovereignty. Russians must be told again they were last winter, President Giscard d'Estaing, Chancellor Schmidt that they can be no more Afghanistan. Let them be told that, quite ready, if necessary, face a new cold war, a arms race. They must be persuaded that it would be costly for them to tolerate so form of "disorder" communism in Poland, rather than try to suppress it with force.

The attempt to convince them that we will fail. But the best we can do to help is to show that there was some sense in this policy. It has been claimed that without détente the "new Poland" of

Third Iranian student is deported from Britain

By Stewart Tisdler

The third of the Iranian students ordered to be deported by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, on Tuesday left London yesterday on a flight for Tehran. Two students were deported on Tuesday while Britain closed down its mission as a precaution against reprisals.

The student who left yesterday was a unnamed woman, who was convicted of obscuring a photograph of the Shah of Iran in the London offices of the British Embassy last month. She was escorted to an Iran Air flight at Heathrow airport by a woman police officer and two Home Office officials. She went on board quickly without incident.

Deportation orders for another eight students became due for consideration by the Home Secretary yesterday morning but no decision on these has been announced. So far recommendations for deportation have been made against 44 of the 72 students arrested at the demonstration of violence.

If the Home Secretary agrees to further deportations the students will leave in small groups as and when space is available on flights to Iran. It is thought that Mr Whitelaw may not act quite so promptly in signing future orders as he did on Tuesday.

The cases of 12 of the students arrested at the demonstration have yet to be heard. The last court appearance is expected to be early in November.

British Airways announced yesterday that it is suspending its flights to and from Iran a week while local conditions are being reviewed. A spokesman for the airline said decision had been taken with reference to the Foreign Office. The airline usually has weekly flights to Tehran each week; passengers booked over the seven days will be transferred to flights on Iran Air or Pan Am International flights. Two British working Tehran airport for British ways on contract will remain Iran during the next week. Classic welcome: The Iranian students deported from Britain arrived at Tehran port early today to a warm welcome from about 1,000 Islamic fundamentalists (Reuters from Tehran).

The students led chants "God is great" when they emerged from the customs and filed through an honour guard of 40 Revolutionary Guards waving claddis in traditional Islamic robes.

"We will continue our fighting until the release of our brothers," one of them Iranian television and radio posters as a crush of well-armed men tried to kiss him.

Suing for rent: A landlord sued Ayatollah Khomeini's local court in Iran's Najaf province, claiming unpaid rent. The suit was filed during the Iranian students' deportation.

Baghdad Observer: (According to an AP report from Beirut.)

Hope for talks on US hostages

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But it was not clear from his fiery speech what would satisfy this demand. As a consequence, remembering the dashed hopes for release of the hostages over the past 10 months, American officials were slow to characterize the speech either as encouraging or discouraging. The State Department withheld comment, saying that Mr Rajai's remarks were under study.

Mr Rajai's speech came in response to a letter from Mr Edmund Muskie, the Secretary of State, in which the United States proposed negotiations to resolve the hostage crisis.

After Mr Rajai's speech, the State Department released the text of the August 28 Muskie letter to Mr Rajai. In it Mr Muskie renewed often-stated

business. But the chain authority in the country is confused and at odds between various factions to enable decisions to be taken, with result that armed gangs take the law into their hands.

Miss Jean Waddell is thought to be held by the Revolutionary Prosecutor-General's Office, Isfahan and Dr and Mrs Co-ma, who were arrested in Iran, are understood to be well looked after, though from it is not clear. One of the students is a group of Revolutionary Guards.

Mr Andrew Pyke, a senior at the Revolutionary Prosecutor-General's Office in Iran, is thought to have been held by a group known as the "Foundation for the People."

The Swedish flag now flies over the British Embassy in Tehran, which is in a heart of Tehran. The compound in the north of the city is a residential area up to now not open to the occupation. A confident documents have been destroyed as a matter of course for some months past.

OVERSEAS

Ramshackle Afghan army said to be losing taste for battle

From Trevor Haskock

Dahli, Sept 10

A new assessment of the Afghan army shows a demoralized, unreliable force without heart for the fighting against the guerrillas.

During the year it has dwindled from 80,000 to about 35,000 men, according to a dramatic source in Kabul. Morale and capability are low and deteriorating, and loyalty cannot be counted on.

Many troops are conscripts and some are said to be as young as 15. There seems to be a renewal of the press-gang, of which there were many reliable reports in June and July. The source says some men stay only because they fear their families might suffer if they desert.

Compared with the Soviet troops, the Afghans are poorly equipped. Broken-down lorries and tanks have been left unattended. Although the source does not say so, this would suggest that because of the unreliability of the Afghan army, and because some members have gone over to the guerrillas, the Russians are not anxious

that it should be especially well equipped.

The Russians, by contrast, are being supplied well with new vehicles and equipment. Troops have been seen with the new AKS high-velocity assault rifle.

Although the Soviet strength in Afghanistan has been estimated at more than 100,000 men, the source says that between 80,000 and 85,000. The number of civilian advisers has increased substantially and there are now thousands in Afghanistan. More than 1,000 Russian families are in flats in Kabul.

Soviet advisers hold key positions in all the ministries and control telecommunications. Soviet editors control Kabul radio, the Kabul daily newspaper, and the English daily newspaper, the *New Kabul Times*.

What the source says about the Afghan army calls for deep scepticism. It is a depleted force, because of the unreliability of the Afghan army, and because some members have gone over to the guerrillas, the Russians are not anxious

Met puts off indefinitely opening of opera season

New York, Sept 10

The Metropolitan Opera postponed indefinitely the opening of its 1980-1981 season due to September 22. The announcement came as a result of the continued impasse between the company and its musicians, who have asked for a 50 per cent wage increase.

Mr. Anthony Bliss, the executive director of the Met, in a news release, spoke of the postponement as an "unprecedented fact." "We have now reached a point where there is simply not the rehearsal time available to prepare the opening week of the season."

But he said yesterday in response to questions that the postponement was not an "unprecedented fact" but a "very serious matter" that there was no chance the opening could take place on September 22.

"There would be no way we could get the opening unless we had a settlement within the next 48 hours," he said. "But I myself see no quick progress on this," he added.

Mr. Philip Sipsel, the lawyer for the musicians, responded angrily to the Met's announcement last night. "This is now the second bi-lateral designed by the members of the orchestra to postpone the season," he said.

"The first was to cancel the rehearsal. The second, now, is to cancel the opening night. Such grandstand actions by the orchestra only serve to infuriate the members of the orchestra. We think this season can be saved by people sitting down and working on it as soon as management recognizes the legitimacy of the issue."

The orchestra, which traditionally asks for a 5 per cent wage increase, has also asked for a raise in wages and an increase in pensions, which would be payable at the age of 60 instead of 65. New York Times-News Service.

Kampuchea emerges from a dark age

This is the fourth of five reports by David Watts, South-East Asia correspondent of The Times, who recently visited Kampuchea.

For proof that Kampuchea is emerging finally from darkness into light one has only to visit the schools.

Some children have not been able to go to school for 10 years. Now they are sitting in droves and the Government expects that there will be 900,000 children at primary school this year.

But a few approximate figures and percentages reveal the workings of the education system of a country's education system from scratch. Buildings have had to be renovated, textbooks written and printed and teachers put through crash courses in an effort to meet the demands of the country's young. Of the 20,000 teachers swilling the autumn term only 5,000 were trained teachers before the Pol Pot regime tried to do away with education.

Reading, mathematics, history, geography and morals are being taught to the children crowding into the country's schools, which have a particularly high proportion of girls. In the recent past, most were used as prisons during the Pol Pot era.

It is a measure of the struggle that the country faces in re-constituting its education system and teaching the children that the country is going to need that of the 900,000 children in school, a large percentage are suffering from malnutrition at the age of 15.

All over Phnom Penh and in the drive for education with its focus on adult literacy, is being promoted in posters of teachers wearing headscarves and crowns of adorning students. Pol Pot cadres are said to have eliminated anyone wearing glasses on the ground that he or she must be an intellectual.

Next: Summing up

Hongkong bus tour shows route to married bliss

From Our Correspondent

Hongkong, Sept 10

The Hongkong Government's social welfare department has launched a programme of wedding tours to help promote happy married life in Chinese community.

Young couples, dressed as bride and groom, make excursions of Hongkong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories decorated buses which halt at convenient sites where the married couple might meet with the people and distribute gifts and booklets containing advice on the advantages of a happy marriage.

The initiative is being preceded by a series of lectures and approaches to the newly married by husbands and wives seeking advice and

advice for marital problems. More than 3,000 couples have sought advice from the department in the past year.

The department, assisted by volunteer social bodies, says that the campaign aims to help newly married couples to build a happy marriage, to share family breakdowns and impart knowledge on preparation for adjustment in, and enrichment of marriage.

Typical messages broadcast from the buses are: "Good preparation is the seal of happiness in marriage." "Happy married couples respect each other and are considerate of each other." and "Love, respect and mutual support are essential for happy marriage."

A spokesman for the social welfare department said simply that the department was aware of the fact that the attitude that there are superior to their wives.

Clearing history's house of dust

Fellow-Travelers of the Right

British Enthusiasts for Nazi Germany 1933-39

By Richard Griffiths

(Continued from page 1)

The London Evening News told its readers in April 1937 that George Lansbury and Adolf Hitler were "the two sincerest men in European public life today" while eight months earlier, in the *Sunday Chronicle*, Beverley Nichols had written this:

There is so much in the new Germany that is fine and great. And all the same, in this country we are being trained to believe that the Germans are a nation of wild beasts who vary their time between roasting and eating each other to present arms. It simply is not true.

It was just possible to write in a national newspaper, that if, that is, you were inclined to do so in the first place - during the notorious "Olympic year" of 1936, but at precisely what point in the history of the world would he have been better informed? Some never did, of course, but one of the many who tempered his fervour in the Thirties to the discipline of hindsight twenty years later was the *Daily Mail* correspondent, George Ward Price.

Well he might, having described Hitler and Hitler's world as "light-hearted and typical young Englishmen of today" (*I Know These Dictators*, 1937).

Hindsight insists that history has always looked the way it looks today. It is the most treacherous of all guides, obscuring the past under the received opinions of posterity which usually means, in practice, the interpretation imposed by the winning side. Attempts to correct this imposition, to clear history's house of dust and rediscover what language meant and how people reacted at the time (eg Maurice Cowling's *The Impact of Labour* and *The Impact of Hitler*) are sometimes attacked as dangerous revisionist exercises. They are dangerous, but they are essential: without them, we should end up, like readers in the Soviet Union, with nothing but an official view.

Not whether they were correct, but whether people believed it to be true at the time is the theme of *Fellow-Travelers of the Right*. For example, hindsight insists that the march into the Rhineland, the *Anschluss* with Austria, the Munich agreement, the *Kristallnacht* pogrom and the invasion of Czechoslovakia were all shocks of a comparable force on the road to inevitable war between Britain and Germany. In Griffiths's view, they were nothing of the kind: the first commanded a measure of British support by

those who thought the French were being unreasonable, the second by those (fewer, no doubt) who believed that a war was bound to be part of the Third Reich. Popular indignation over Munich was succeeded by relief that there would be no war in 1938 and by the hope that Hitler really might have taken enough; the horrors of *Kristallnacht* did not affect Britain directly and only the invasion of Czechoslovakia tipped the scales irrevocably because for the first time Hitler had shown the world how stupid the British had been.

Griffiths, who has written up to now chiefly about the Right in France, is the kind of historian who tells you what he is going to do, does it, then reminds you he has kept his word. If the effect is a little domineering, not to say repetitive, the method is reassuring and sound, and when you are dealing with a subject like this, which brushes the edges of a lunatic fringe without crossing over completely, reassuring and sound are the first two things you have to be. Delicate is perhaps the wrong word, and he has merely cleared the house of dust, but quietly defused a lot of old bombs he found underneath. Not one is allowed to explode, but the diversity of the political and manufacturing is bizarre.

The important choice of the word "Fellow-Travelers" is a subtle allusion to Griffiths's catch in a very wide net far more than the familiar Fascists and Appeasers. The result is a disturbing comedy of English eccentricity playing an infinitely more disturbing role through movements and publications with names like *The Palatine League*, *The Patriot*, *The English Mystery*, *The English Army*, *The People's Campaign Against War and Usury* and *The Link*. Perhaps such confusion would not have flourished anywhere else in the world: our political ignorance goes very deep.

One could be a British Fascist (there were several, mutually exclusive, kinds) without showing much interest in Nazi Germany, and a Nazi without being a Fascist. Mosley's isolation from the Tory Right in 1934, without being a Fascist at all. One could be an appeaser admiring either Rome, Berlin, neither, or both. Pro-Germans before the war were not necessarily Nazis, and a Nazi was not necessarily a pro-German. Sir Arnold Wilson, MP, who had believed that Germany would be accommodated over the return of her colonies, joined the RAF at once, became a pilot, and was shot down in May 1940. "I suggest to you," he had once said to some Nazis in his *Walks*



Cosy cartoon from Punch in 1936 to celebrate Ribbentrop's appointment as Nazi Ambassador in London. Entitled 'A present from Berlin', Mr Eden: 'The gentleman from Germany to see you, sir.' John Bull: 'Oh, but I know him well; show him in, Eden. Hope he's come to stay.'

and Talks Abroad (1936) "that in your enthusiasm you are mistaking uniformity for unity; and substituting subservience for independence of mind."

Brave, sober words in a shouting age.

British enthusiasts for Nazi Germany ranged from those warmly endorsing his policies against the Jews (the appalling Arnold Leese, who attacked Mosley for his "Kosher Fascism") via British anti-semites who nevertheless deplored them to hostesses and diarists for whom the thrill of draconian government and political theatre, at least across the Channel, overcame all other considerations. Nazi persecution of the Jews was either exaggerated by a British press controlled by Jews; or, if true, was different and alive. The Nazi struggle was worse. Aviators filled the columns of the *Aeroplane* with nostalgia for the comradeship of the air; writers like Henry Williamson and Bruce Bairnsdale remembered the spirit of Christmas 1914; peers warmed their backsides on the slow of Germany's moral regeneration and writers (Wyndham Lewis, at least) acclaimed the destruction of the "glitter

and nigger-hubbub" of pre-Gothelberg Berlin.

Yet these were small worlds. Throughout Richard Griffiths's absorbing and scholarly disentanglement of hindsight and the German Ambassador did him to reveal Ribbentrop in a less comfortably absurd, and even less flattering light than usual, and to root out a *Punch* cartoon whose cosy Edwardian assumptions alone prove that the German Ambassador did, after all, have a following in London - we never lose sight of two things. The first is that, even though there were hundreds of non-Nazis in, for instance, Birmingham, Bristol and Southend anxious for peace at any price that they joined new friendship groups, attended Bierabend and slide lectures almost to the very end, to the vast majority of the British population, struggling to work and play and live, the Nazis were foreign and of remote concern. The second is hindsight's cruellest deception of all. It is the flattery that had been present at the time we should have handled matters very differently. Nobody could read this sobering, witty and well-written book and be quite sure of that.

Michael Ratcliffe

Piping hot

The MacCrimmon Legend

The Madness of Angus MacKay

By Alistair Campsie

(Canongate, £6.95)

In broad daylight, with very little warning, Mr Campsie comes out in open attack on the MacCrimmons. More precisely he does to assail the long-cherished Highland tradition that the MacCrimmon family were pipers to the MacLeods chiefs in Skye for well over 200 years and were the leading composers of the finest pipe music the *piobaireachd* or pibroch, which is made up of variations on a slow and stately theme.

Mr Campsie is a brave man. The MacCrimmon legend, he writes, "crumbles wherever and whenever it is touched. It may have been Victorian literary and musical hoax, similar to the great Ossian scandal." His crusading zeal is terrific. There has been nothing like it since Oh Phrasphairn swore a feud against to clan MacCrimmon.

In writing his book he has done some detailed research over many years and he gets in several blows. He shows again how little is known for certain about the MacCrimmon family and how many anomalies, and how many flat contradictions, are to be found in the titles of several supposedly MacCrimmon tunes; for example, the famous *MacCrimmon* will never return. Much of this is useful though hardly novel.

At the Northern Meeting in Inverness and at other pibroch competitions the talk on such matters among the old pipers and judges of piping is never dogmatic. One does not hear the extravagant claims about the MacCrimmons - "the finest composers and pipers the world has ever heard tell of" and "never, no, never, will we hear or see their like again" - which Mr Campsie ascribes to the traditionalists. One is more likely to hear "Well, well, it has the sound of Patrick Mor" (one of the MacCrimmons). "But we'll never know the truth of it now, that's for sure." In other words we are respectfully but not credulously. We do not bow down ourselves in the house of Crimmon.

All the same, it is hard to dismiss some of Mr Campsie's other points. He uncovers many perplexing silences about the MacCrimmons in musical manuscripts, and in bygone travel accounts where references to them would have been natural. He shows, from tent records, that the family were in their ballroom home at Borealis for fewer years than generally supposed; and he raises awkward questions about their grandly called college. All this is a

reminder of how sparse the biographical details remain.

He soon gets on shakier ground as he opens his main attack. "It is ironic," he writes, "that the best evidence available to prove the existence of the MacCrimmons derives from a certified lunatic." Now that, a judge would say, is a most improper remark from the witness. Mr Campsie is alluding to Angus MacKay (c. 1812-1859), member of a Raasay piping family, who in 1838 published a collection of 61 pibrochs: a rare and valuable achievement at the time. Five years later MacKay became Queen Victoria's piper. Only in 1884, sixteen years after his book's appearance, did he become mentally unbalanced, even to the point of thinking he was Queen Victoria's husband.

Mr Campsie gives accounts of his travels, his treatment at Bethlem and other hospitals, but what bearing can these accounts have on a book published in the years when MacKay was sane?

Next comes the charge that MacKay, in his book, used the work of others both in collecting and in providing the historical notes, especially about the MacCrimmons. Very likely, but what then? In his preface MacKay called himself "himself" editor not the sole author and he offered "deserved thanks to some literary friends", just as he acknowledged the patronage, generously bestowed, of the Highland Society of London.

It is on this book, which gave the first full printed account of the family, that Mr Campsie bases his charge of a Victorian hoax, but was it so? One comes back to the thought that Angus MacKay, a musically precocious boy and youth with his background of Raasay and Skye, was most likely to absorb and wish to pass on to others all the oral history about the MacCrimmons. Oral history has its own enduring strength behind its occasional absurdities; and in this case the evidence is not all oral. Boswell was told about the family and their college when touring the western isles with Dr Johnson. Highland chiefs, on documentary evidence, sent pipers to be taught by one or another MacCrimmon. Mr Campsie acknowledges these and other citations.

But the real answer to him lies in the music. The pity is that he did not give more space to analysing the corpus and the inter-relationship of many of the grand tunes which MacKay collected from the MacCrimmon years. Music has its recognizable pedigree like other forms of art, and it is here that the true heritage is to be found. MacCrimmon will never return? He has never left.

Iverach McDonald

Quick guide

The Forbidden Experiment

the story of the Wild Boy of Aveyron by Roger Shattuck

(Secker & Warburg, £6.95)

The forbidden experiment is, of course, to deprive a child of all care in the interests of science, but the wild boy, captured and brought to Napoleon's Paris as a ready-made experiment, unable to speak, having survived by himself in the woods for five, or maybe eight years. Dr hard, a young doctor, took charge of "Victor" with the kind and motherly Mme Guerin and worked for five years with rather disappointing results, analysed and commented upon by Roger Shattuck in the light of further experiences with others, severely isolated and deprived - "wolf children" Kaspar Hauser, the Elephant Man, Helen Keller and the children of the UK, with reference to Truffaut's moving film, *The Wild Child*. The Wild Boy lived with Mme Guerin for the rest of his life - he was 40 when he died.

The Journals of Anais Nin, Volume 7 (Peter Owen, 1985) The last of Anais Nin (the journals, tactfully edited by Gunther Stuhlmann, ceased three years before her death in 1977) covers a period of happiness, recognition and success, following the publication of the first volumes of her diary. Invitations poured in, to lecture, to travel, to appear, with letters of praise and encouragement. Success was becoming to her - no more the rather petulant cries over lack of appreciation of her work, though the amazing egotism remains. She travels to Japan, and to Bali. Total strangers contact her, one dated children are given to her, she makes new friends, and is reconciled with old ones. Henry Miller, Lawrence Durrell, with one exception: Gore Vidal is not forgiven and is spoken of with exceptional sharpness. Attacked by militant feminists - her beauty, charm and femininity, even at 70, not to mention a keen eye for a pretty dress, being regarded as "selling out" - she is hurt. The onset of her fatal cancer is faced with bravery and a typical refusal to think only beautiful thoughts. She lived in a peculiar world of her own, but she made the most of it.

Three-Quarter Face, by Penelope Gilliatt (Secker & Warburg, £7.95). More than profiles, less than full face, this book contains some extremely measured pieces from a novelist who is also a first rate film critic and script writer. From *The New Yorker* comes this collection of pieces on Bunuel, Ford, Hitchcock and Ray, the

French cinema, a section on Woody Allen and Diane Keaton and their work, film reviews, and four pieces subtitled "Exile" on Nabokov, Antonioni, Fellini and Fassbinder. A must for film enthusiasts.

Parzifal, by Wolfram von Eschenbach, translated by T. Hano (Penguin, £2.50). This important addition to the Penguin Classics, which has taken years to translate, opens windows on the medieval world and the origins of the Grail legends. Christian de Troies wrote the unfinished romance *Perceval*, our earliest extant narrative of the Grail. Wolfram (fl c 1195-1225) revised and completed it in one of the world's great narrative poems, which became a source for those who came after, from Malory to Wagner. The scene may be Arthurian, but the life style is that of the German courts of the brilliant Hohenstauffen period. Wolfram's Grail is a stone with the highest spiritual connection, but also capable of serving up meats hot or cold, wild or tame, and a whole variety of alcoholic drinks, functioning as an heroic ambulant. Professor Hatto's brilliant translation captures the poetry, humour, and gnomic syntax of the original. And so, "I will renew a tale that tells of great fidelity of labour, womanhood and manly virtue so strictly never was bent in any test of hardness". Parzifal's noble quest is contrasted with the less spiritual preoccupations of his father and amorous German.

The Second Earnest Dickens

of New English

(Corgi, £1.95). This useful record of 6,000 new words that have come into English in the 1970s reflects our changing times from blissful to nud: more

marriage encouragement. Dated clichés are given a new word, but there are more useful notes than in the dictionary's predecessor, and longer general articles to discuss social and cultural changes. Jimmy Carter seems to be principally responsible for the revival of bonapartism. Those who realize that languages have to change with changing times will find the book jumpy rather than yucky.

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Guest Column

Opportunity beckons as women's traditional jobs contract



Lady Young, vice-chairman of the Conservative Party and Minister of State for Education, contributes this week's column.

During the last decade women in this country have made great strides towards their goal of equal opportunity in society. But one alarming fact has become apparent: in the past five years the number of unemployed women has risen four times as fast as the number of unemployed men. Younger women seem to be particularly affected. They now comprise half of the unemployed under the age of 25 and half of those who have never had a job since leaving school.

It is true that the much faster rise in registered female unemployment needs to be measured against the background of the very large increase in the number of women entering employment in recent years, particularly married women taking part-time jobs, and of the increasing tendency for all women to register as unemployed when out of work. But there is a good deal more to it than that.

Within the Conservative Party I have specific responsibility for the political organisation of women; and now, as Minister of State for Education with departmental responsibility for schools, I have become increasingly convinced that the greater cause for concern is the attitudes which encourage the segregation of women into traditional areas of work. I believe it is these attitudes which, more than other factors, prevent women from responding to the changing employment needs of society.

The fact is that three-quarters of women at work are concentrated in office, service and retailing occupations and, in the professions, teaching and nursing. And it is precisely these traditionally female areas of employment that are experiencing, and are likely to continue to experience, a decline.

Let me mention two specific examples. The sharp drop in the birth rate in the 1970s has led to a dramatic fall in school rolls. It is not generally realised that there will be a million and a half fewer children in our schools by 1984. This will inevitably result in a reduced number of teachers—and women predominate in the teaching profession—although there is still a shortage of teachers in mathematics, the physical sciences, craft, design and technology.

The second example is in the retail trade, in which the trend towards self-service, combined with the introduction of central cash registers and computerised business machines, has greatly reduced the number of employees required; again most of these are women.

On the other hand Britain has one of the lowest percentages of professional women engineers in the industrial world.

highest yet—only 5 per cent applied to study engineering and technology, and less than 25 per cent of all applicants from within Britain for business, management studies, economics and accountancy were women.

This is a waste of talent which the country can ill afford. At the same time it shows why women are more likely to be unemployed. The sad fact is that girls are daydreaming themselves the highly attractive prospects—interest, salary and security of employment—which these jobs can offer.

One way forward is through the school curriculum. Building on the knowledge gained from surveys of primary and secondary schools undertaken by Her Majesty's Inspectorate, and from the Department of Education and Science's own inquiry into local education authorities' curriculum arrangements, the Government issued in January a document entitled *A Framework for the Curriculum*. I am now engaged in consultations on this with interested parties both within and outside the education system. One of our proposals is that certain key subjects should be given a firm place in the curriculum of every pupil, boy or girl, during the years of compulsory schooling. What are the advantages of the present system of curricular options? It is important to ensure that boys and girls are not allowed to limit their future career opportunities by giving up subjects too early.

One outcome of our present work on the curriculum will, I hope, be the development of a system which enhances rather than restricts girls' eventual freedom of choice by encouraging and enabling them to keep up mathematics and the physical sciences.

A second line of approach is to ensure that girls are aware of the career implications of every subject they choose. The career service run by the local education authorities offers expert advice on this subject. But a greater and more active involvement by parents, teachers, parents and local authorities—then have to make sure that these do not become just jobs for the boys.

Without this shift in attitudes and recognition of the economic reality of the world today, equal opportunity for women in employment is in danger, and all too easily, equality of opportunity could lapse into empty rhetoric.

During the last decade women in this country have made great strides towards their goal of equal opportunity in society. But one alarming fact has become apparent: in the past five years the number of unemployed women has risen four times as fast as the number of unemployed men. Younger women seem to be particularly affected. They now comprise half of the unemployed under the age of 25 and half of those who have never had a job since leaving school.

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Packing them off to school



Shona Crawford Poole

It is not the price of football jerseys and name tapes that fill coffee morning conversation this term; it is sandwiches. Nor, if food manufacturers are to be believed, are cost and taste the only considerations. Questions like the protein content of bacon, butties, the calorie count of cheese rolls and the vitamin rating of corned beef saris are hot topics of debate. Even trace elements of obscure minerals are calculated in one handout sheet.

It is all a far cry from the bookmaker's sandwich, defined and described by Escoffier who instructs us thus: "This substantial sandwich is favoured by people attending race meetings; after perusal it will be seen that such a snack could on occasion take the place of a full meal."

"Cut off the crusts from the ends of a sandwich loaf leaving at least 1cm (2 1/2 in) of bread on them. Grill a thick steak well seasoned with salt and pepper; allow it to cool then spread it with mustard and

sprinkle with ground horse radish. But the crusts put the steak between them and tie up with string. Wrap it in several sheets of clean absorbent paper, place in a press and tighten it gradually before leaving it for 30 minutes. When removed it will be seen that the inside of the sandwich is saturated with the meat juice which the outside crust has prevented from escaping. The string and paper are removed and the sandwich is then wrapped in greaseproof paper or placed in a box with a lid.

What better to sustain a fellow through his first house match?

The playground is no place for dainty smorgasbord and fragile salads. Packed lunches need to be bi-proof. Cornish pasties were good as they would live in an open box and old recipes show clearly how drastically the formula varied depending on whether times were fat or lean. When catches were good, mutton, lamb or beef, when the fishing was poor, seasoned potato was the fisherman's lot.

Cornish pasties
Makes six
450g (1lb) plain flour
1 heaped teaspoon salt
225g (8oz) butter, or half and half butter and lard
Iced water to mix
1 egg, beaten
For the filling
340g (12oz) frying or braising steak, finely diced
225g (8oz) potatoes, diced
225g (8oz) onions, finely chopped

Salt and freshly ground black pepper
1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley
Stock or milk to moisten
Sieve the flour and salt into a large bowl. Dice the fat into the flour and, using your fingertips or a pastry blender, rub in the fat until the mixture resembles fine breadcrumbs. Add sufficient iced water to mix stiff dough.
Roll out the dough on a lightly floured surface and cut six circles of about 15cm (6in) diameter using a saucer or teacup as a pattern.
Combine the filling ingredients and divide the mixture into six portions, placing them in the centre of the six pastry circles. Brush the edges of the pastry with beaten egg and draw them together over the filling to make the traditional boat-shaped pasty. Crimp the edges firmly to ensure a good seal. Cut a small slit on each side of the crimped seam on top of pasties.
Arrange the pasties on a floured baking sheet and bake in a preheated hot oven (220°C/425°F, gas mark 7) for ten minutes, then reduce the heat to moderate (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) and continue baking for about 30 minutes, covering them lightly with foil if they become too brown.
Leek and bacon pasty filling
Makes six
225g (8oz) leeks, finely chopped
110g (4oz) smoked bacon, diced
225g (8oz) potatoes, diced
Salt and freshly ground black pepper
Ground nutmeg to taste
Cream or milk to moisten
Use as directed in the previous recipe.
Sandwiches which have a starchy life of four or five hours call for more thought than marks eaten off the breadboard. Despite Escoffier's views on the merits of his 'gravy soaked' bookmaker's sandwich, limp lettuce and squashed tomato are an acquired taste.
Really good bread is the first requirement of long-life sandwiches. Nifty gurney loaf with cheese and pickle, light rye bread with lots of buttery seeds for beef, fresh or sautéed French bread with ham, wholemeal for tuna-mayonnaise. Fill crusty rolls with scrambled egg and crisp, finely chopped bacon.
Choose hard-wearing salads like coleslaw, celery and apple, or crisp chunks of carrot, celery and cucumber. Pack a flask of hot soup when the weather is chilly, fruit cake, gingerbread or nuts for fun, and fresh or dried fruit to make sure they have all the vitamins a growing body could possibly need.

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ENTERTAINMENTS

OFFER AND BAZILL

GOVERNMENT AND 1950s-1960s
REVALUATION
DER KIDDER DES NIEBELUNGEN
The 1950s-1960s, a period of great change and growth, is the subject of this new play. It is a story of love, loss, and the search for identity. The play is set in a small town in Germany, and it tells the story of a young man who returns home after a long absence. The play is a powerful and moving work of art, and it is a must-see for anyone who is interested in the history of the 20th century.

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THEATRES

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PROOF THAT NEW FLATS WITHIN THE
POPULAR PRICE RANGE AND SURREY'S
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HAVE TO HAVE SMALL ROOMS.

On this development of centrally heated two bedroom flats the cheapest has a 17½ Lounge and Bedrooms 14½ x 12¾ and 14½ x 8½. Flats costing £36,750 have 18½ x 12¾ Lounge, Bedrooms 17½ x 8 x 11½ and 17½ x 8½ and a full kitchen, all built to TWENTY-SEVEN excellent specification with superb cupboards, waste disposal units, colored sanitary ware and wall tiling and other special features. Full central heating with automatic gas boiler and radiators.

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Bathroom, shower, store room, furnished, carpeted and cleaned through. Kitchen, gas, come greenhouse, pool shed, detached garage (25ft x 11ft). Lovely garden. Mains, water, electricity and drainage.

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Large terraced house, 3 bedrooms, with fitted wardrobes, smallish garden, 25ft. through lounge, Yorkshire fireplace. Gas C.H.

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Charles Douglas-Home on Chile seven years after the Allende regime was overthrown

Paradoxes in the Pinochet plan



President Pinochet: going along with the Chicago Boys

the special branch commander at the foot of the aircraft steps which is the first sight to greet one on-landing at Santiago. The Chilean counter-revolution is of a most radical nature and should not be underestimated on account of the conventional methods of repression which are being applied while more radical measures are worked out and put into operation.

Credit has already been given to Chile's economic recovery. When Allende collapsed there was 1000 per cent inflation, and an economy in disintegration. The rate more recently has been between 30 and 40 per cent and the structure of the economy is sound. This turnaround was achieved, mostly by rigorous monetary and

fiscal measures introduced by a group of young economists whose academic background brought them the title of the "Chicago Boys".

The decision to go along with the broadly Friedmanite policies of the Chicago Boys was a bold one taken by President Pinochet against much conflicting advice. It was not until the main elements of the economic programme had been shown to work that he then lent his authority to the second stage of the Chicago Boys' revolution. This was dubbed the "seven modernizations" in a rather Maoist manner, and was put in his speech on the anniversary of the coup a year ago today.

Its purpose, grandly, is to create a social market economy and a political system to match it.

The "seven modernizations" concern labour, pensions, health, education, administration of justice, agriculture and administration. Of these programmes only the Plan Laboral—to break up the old trade union monopolies, has been put into law. The others are at various stages of conception, and it is not surprising that President Pinochet hopes to delay the reintroduction of democracy—if his constitution is endorsed by today's plebiscite—until 1993, since most of the seven modernizations will need that time to be transferred from social market theory to practical programmes, with a chance to operate long enough for people to appreciate their advantages.

When the Chicago Boys took over with their slide rules and novelty maps, they had to cope with what one of them describes as "an indexed society, with such high inflationary understandings that even the children knew they should spend their pocket money immediately. Chile had a PhD in inflation so it was equally responsive to the shock events of the coup, and Chileans' rapid adjustment to the new economy in part accounts for the speed of the country's recovery."

Now they are setting about a total reconstruction of the country's social services, and administrative apparatus. They hope to minimize the role of the state and realize a Friedmanite dream, where society subscribes to individualist rather than collectivist principles in its economic decisions, while major technical decisions are kept in the hands of the state and realized by pressure groups working on voters and legislators who are not equipped to judge such things.

Of course, the success of Chile's economic policies so far have carried a heavy cost in unemployment, whose dimensions are argued as interminably between the regime and the Church and opposition elements. Nevertheless, this economic model obviously has some intrinsic attraction to many Chileans

of all classes who might have reason to despair of the bureaucratic centralism which had previously afflicted their lives.

Yet whatever the merits—which on the surface appear considerable—of the seven modernizations they will have to contend with one or two fundamental contradictions before they are an accepted feature of the Chilean condition: the first within the regime, the second outside.

Inside the government the Chicago Boys plan to reduce the role of the state, diminish its authority and create a "social market" economy in which they hope will encourage people, when they get the chance, not to vote for the return of collectivist policies. Their programme, if carried to a conclusion, would dismantle the state apparatus on which so much government power—any government, even a military one, in a modern state—resides. Yet within the regime there is just as strong a body of traditional, authoritarian military minds to whom such economic and administrative freedoms which surely cannot be divorced ultimately from political freedoms would be anathema. This military machine, which maintains its grip on Chilean society, and keeps the opposition to the regime at bay, is the presidential place on their knees before the rifle butts, in the plumb of one-man's personal rule—Pinochet. And who knows where President Pinochet stands in relation to this paradox?

The Chicago Boys admit that they need his dictatorship to put through their programme, since they recognize privately that such a radical counter-revolution cannot be introduced by democratic means, and would be unlikely to survive at least in its first test at the polls. But their almost evangelical enthusiasm for these policies seems to blind them to the second contradiction: that the people of Chile, if they are really given the freedom to choose, find it hard to divorce the gift from the donor, and will remember that it was a programme which was busily imposed on them by a dictatorship, which will have lasted nearly 25 years.

More money needed to keep the BBC listening in

The BBC, which talks to the world in many languages, has a need to raise its funds to continue to maintain the multi-lingual broadcasting services that crowd the ether and flood in to the Monitoring Service at Caversham Park, near Reading.

It does the job very well already, says Mr. John Rae, who has been at its head since 1967 and retired this month, but it would make all the difference if the £44m budget each year could be increased by a couple of hundred thousand. A cut of £120,000 was made in April and this will be a continuing cut in capital costs. "We need a few more people and we could do with more technical facilities," he said in an interview the other day.

Afghanistan and Tehran, and now Poland have greatly increased the workload on the service, created in 1959 at the request of the Ministry of Information. Over the years it has developed into a "national agency for the interception and dissemination of information and comment" from foreign radio stations.

Mr. Rae, a tall, cheerful man who also happens to be a good listener—not surprising since he became a radio writer at Caversham Park in 1950—says he is concerned about the service being cut without a clear cut in our coverage and especially to improve our technical facilities as far as eastern Europe is concerned. "I am concerned about our ability to cover a series of crises in that area."

Britain's services have one or two little holes

John Rae is appreciative of the role of the United States, which covers half the world through monitoring services outside the USA. Britain's are all home based although it cannot cover Iceland and also has "one or two little holes" in Africa and Latin America. But it could, he feels, put the Monitoring Service on a more commercial basis than it does now.

An annual subscription to

each part of the daily Summary of World Broadcasts costs £15 or £30 for all four parts. He recalls that a good deal of money was made in the days of Amin because there were no correspondents in Kampala— "and we have also done well out of the Ayatollah".

There are many more stations to listen to but propaganda broadcasts become repetitious and you learn when not to listen. When a new service starts up you have to listen closely for a while to see what kind of pattern it establishes itself as with the introduction by Moscow a few months ago of its own world service in English.

"It's all good fun," says John Rae. "Some of the reception is ghastly because some transmitters are not very well operated. Tehran's especially. And Tehran Radio has no idea how to put out a news bulletin because they go on for an hour and a half or two hours sometimes."

Normally the station employs five Polish monitors but during the recent troubles this number has been increased to 12, including three retired Polish nationals living in the Reading area. Some of the service's longest serving employees are wartime refugees. Today, the recruits are young, ambitious linguists who do not always stay very long.

Today the service works jointly with its United States partners, regularly monitoring broadcasts in more than 50 languages from 120 countries.

John Rae has a brief but vivid way of describing Caversham Park's relationship with the BBC's external services, of which it forms a part.

"We suck," he says. "They blow."

Kenneth Gosling



The main listening room at the BBC Monitoring Service, Caversham Park.

Patricia Clough reports from Bonn on the surprisingly poor showing of Herr Strauss

The big fight that is turning into a no-contest

It is as if someone had wound up West German politicians, turned the switch to "elections" and set them moving.

They seem to be going quite mechanically through the motions of a campaign, holding rallies, debating on television, turning out propaganda with real passion or even much conviction. The arguments of them do not want to win have an artificial ring and the voters are unmoved.

The political parties have begun the campaign, as billed

embarked on the final stage of the campaign knowing that the country has already made up its mind. The question is not who will win but how?

The ruling Social Democrats are sure they will win, but fear to win too well. The Opposition Christian Democrats and Christian Social Parties know they will lose and many of them do not want to win have an artificial ring and the voters are unmoved.

A year ago, when it all

as a duel between the two titans of West German politics, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and Herr Franz Josef Strauss, his challenger. But the knock-down, drag-out fight that the West Germans were looking forward to never came.

Herr Strauss has disappointed friend and foe. Seemingly aged and oppressed by his task, he has, even in his best moments, been a pale shadow of his former rumbustious self.

First withdrawn, then un-

successfully, "statesmanlike", later more relaxed, he has carried a heavy cost in unemployment, whose dimensions are argued as interminably between the regime and the Church and opposition elements. Nevertheless, this economic model obviously has some intrinsic attraction to many Chileans

The Chancellor, meanwhile, has studiously devoted himself to affairs of state, ostensibly ignoring the campaign and only recently begun to join in. "The Chancellor," says an aide, rather loftily, "believes he can collect votes best by doing his job."

Nevertheless, the choice between Herr Schmidt and Herr Strauss is the decisive issue. So great is their importance, pollsters say, that if it were not for them Herr Schmidt's party would probably lose and Herr Strauss would probably win.

Herr Schmidt always had a big lead over Herr Strauss, but the election was really lost and won, poll experts say. Herr Strauss, they had believed, had one chance—a major international crisis, and it came: the invasion of Afghanistan. But it was Herr Schmidt who sensed his opponent's weakness and created a deep and instinctive fear of war among the population and set himself to salvage what he could of détente.

In vain Herr Strauss declared he had always warned about the true nature of the Soviet Union, and that the Chancellor was playing Moscow's game. His words fell on deaf ears. West Germans had decided Herr Schmidt was the man they felt safe with.

"The only way Herr Strauss can win is if Schmidt is assassinated" an influential poll expert says. Then he could not lose.

"He could perhaps win if there was a serious world economic crisis, one that drastically affected people's lives. But otherwise I cannot imagine how he could become Chancellor."

A victory for Herr Strauss under normal circumstances, therefore, would be one of the biggest political upsets of all time, confounding all pollsters, politicians, journalists and probably even Strauss himself. Assassination, it seems, is a real danger. Security officials have warned that there is a strong likelihood of a terrorist attack before the elections. The Chancellor himself would be the most obvious target.



Two terrorists killed this summer in a car crash are known to have been preparing some attack and more are believed to be at large in the country. The Chancellor and other leading politicians are being given maximum protection.

The Social Democrats declared aim is to become the biggest party in the Bundestag—a position held at present by the CDU/CSU. What the leadership fears is an absolute majority which would leave it ruling alone. The Chancellor would thus be

much more subject to pressure from his unruly, idealistic left wing whose influence is at present largely neutralized by the Liberal and Conservative partners, the Free Democrats.

The small FDP, who disappeared below the vital 5 per cent minimum in the "dress rehearsal" elections in North Rhine-Westphalia in May, may be fighting for survival, a tactic that has never failed in the past. But, in fact, pollsters say, they are not only unlikely to win but may do extremely well on votes from moderate CDU voters who cannot stomach Herr Strauss.

The ecological Green Party, which once looked like tipping the scales to Herr Strauss by draining votes from the SPD and FDP, are now out of the picture. Having virtually disappeared as a national party, they were too ill-assorted to hold together—they appear unlikely to poll more than 2.5 per cent, experts say.

Nevertheless the ecological movement is expected to continue exercising a strong influence on politics through pressure groups and on local government level.

The opposition appear certain only of the 43 per cent or so "hard core" of people who would vote for CDU or CSU in any circumstances.

Many, the party feels, will stay at home on election day or give their votes to the FDP. Many, including top party leaders, prefer defeat to Herr Strauss as Chancellor.

The attention of many is not so much on the elections as what will happen afterwards: whether Herr Strauss will go gracefully, whether there will be a big row and who will win the power struggle that will almost certainly follow.

Ever onward

How cheering to discover that essential research continues to flourish in our institutions of higher learning despite the Thatcher axe on public spending.

The recently published tome on social science research projects now being undertaken at universities and polytechnics serves as a beacon to all those academics determined to resist the cuts and expand the nation's essential knowledge.

It reveals among the thousands of worthy investigations one at the Department of Community Medicine in Manchester, which is exploring the association between distance travelled to go on holiday and the risk of admission with ischaemic heart disease. Perhaps even more vital to community wellbeing is "one at Manchester Polytechnic, exposure of various housing response-dependent reinforcement schedules affects resist-

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Readers may be pleased to know that at Sussex they are studying *Liberica*, a social change in which the village in the mountains of North east Iran and Kingston Polytechnic is investigating a taxonomic study of centric ditions in the Thames Valley.

At Lancaster an examination of the world as a problem-solving system based on the concept of the "world as a problem-solving system" is being carried out. A sociological



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A touch of class on Mrs T's family tree

Relief at last for those Tory partisans who regret the Prime Minister's family ancestry behind the counter of her father's grocery shop in Grantham.

Ever since the Iron Maiden confessed her ignorance last month of family ancestry beyond her grandfathers—one a cobbler, the other a railway guard—a small army of amateur genealogists has been searching for the lost and lowly roots of Margaret Hilda Roberts.

Mercifully a lady branch just five generations old has been discovered on the family tree. On September 19 1764 Mrs Thacker's great great great grandfather, William Roberts, married one Elizabeth Harrington.

This discovery by Cecil Humphrey-Smith, director of research at a Canterbury-based centre for genealogical archaeology, will perhaps bring to an end the nation's obsession with its leader's unpretentious ancestry.

But I have my doubts. What remains unexplained is the family's fall from eminence until it was restored by Mrs Thatcher.

The following generations produced a mulctured child, dear money of whom became shoemakers or labourers. Then in 1917, at the age of 25, Mrs Thatcher's father, Alfred married Beatrice Stephenson, a

girl of humble stock with its roots firmly embedded in the Lincolnshire countryside. Margaret was born eight years later, the younger of two daughters.

Her father became increasingly eminent in local affairs in Grantham, founding the local Rotary Club and winning election to the local council.

Mr Humphrey-Smith, who hopes to continue his researches back to the 1600s, told me: "There could have been a plunge in the family's fortunes after William Roberts described himself as a gentleman. But people of independent means often used hyperbole in describing themselves."

"The vicissitudes of English family history are fascinating. Queen Anne's grandmother was a barmaid of unknown parentage and Richard III's illegitimate son died as a bricklayer's labourer on parish relief."

One man's meat

It's not only the Old Vic where artistic integrity is at stake. Last night the theatre committee at the Theatre Royal, Stratford East, vented their feelings about a 12th Indian python named Shiva who is due to appear in the play *Mummy's Tomb*, opening tonight.

"Either that snake goes or I go," Doreen Langan, the theatre manager, told me before attending the meeting. "And I've been here longer."

Ken Hill, author of the play, which is scheduled for five weeks run, retorted: "Doreen may be adamant but I still want Shiva in. She is perfectly friendly and curls herself round your neck to prove how much she loves you."

Shiva who lodges at the theatre overnight in a basket, will remain on the cast list until artistic director Philip Hedley makes a decision. Meanwhile a rubber stand-in waits in the wings.

Pressure on Hill to opt for the synthetic Shiva comes not only from the actors and theatre staff. A woman employee at a bank, near doing her hair, goes to work until Shiva is removed. And Fred, the theatre's friendly ghost, has not been seen since Shiva arrived.

Mrs Langan added: "Mr Hill is all for art's sake. But I say I'm resigning if that ugly brute stays."

Ever onward

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city's not for me, you'd have to drive too far to understand, you've run out of petrol...

My favourite, though, is a project in the School of Education at the University of Bath: "The educational potential of *agave*." This has been in favour since 1976.

On their mettle

A sparkling display of harmony is about to occur between Bill Sirs, leader of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, and ex-banker Ian McGregor, the tough new redundancy-making chairman of the British Steel Corporation.

Sirs, who led the three-month steel strike earlier this year, and McGregor will appear on the same platform at the Oxford Union next month. Between them they will oppose a motion proposed by the right-wing economist Ralph Harris that the British steel industry has no future.

Rumours that the two men will work together on their addresses in the gloomy ITC offices in Grays Inn Road, remain unsubstantiated.

The two men have met only once before—two weeks ago when, as chairman of the TUC steel committee, Sirs, per McGregor, told him, and had some kind words to say about him afterwards.

My apologies to *Charles Dickens* whose book *Drinking with Dickens* will not be published by André Deutsch, as I said earlier this week, and will be published by the publisher of *Drinking with Dickens*.

Michael Hornall

BIRMINGHAM

The city is still a workshop

Recession has struck hard at Britain's second largest city—population 1,041,000. Unemployment is running at 9.6 per cent, and some 9,000 redundancies have been announced by six companies alone during the past four months. In this Special Report, Arthur Osman and Clifford Webb set these grim figures in perspective and identify some of the brighter spots in the Midlands' "bright lights city".

Having strided into some costly new clothing, most notably in the form of massive central redevelopment, Birmingham is adopting an assertive stance about what it has to offer and what it considers to be its place in Britain and the world.

It is a city that was developed and enriched by the skills of many businessmen in the past century and the early part of this one. They had a certain resilience—a quality which can rarely be attributed to their modern counterparts.

What most excites today's civic leaders, and has led them to adopt an aggressive marketing posture, is the magnificent National Exhibition Centre at Bickenhill. Strictly speaking, this lies in neighbouring Solihull, but it is justifiably claimed by Birmingham as its own. It was the city's brainchild, was supported by the city's treasury, and resulted from sustained, good old-fashioned "hustling" in high places that "outsourced" an entrenched and still resentful London lobby. It is now stages 83 per cent of important exhibitions in Britain.

With this extraordinary success came an end to the paragonizing "second city, second best" gibe that had often been levelled at Birmingham and which had always ranked.

A lively campaign has been under way for some time, aimed at the millions who have already attended NEC exhibitions, and this millions more who will do so in the future to sell the attractions of the city as complementary to those of the exhibition centre.

The pugacious introduction of a recent public house is not in its cheek. There are two No. 1 cities in Britain—one of them produces 25 per cent of the nation's exports in its 5,000 factories and workshops.

The city's imprimatur on the publication leaves no room for doubt about which of the two contenders the claim refers to.

A selection of slogans enlarges on the theme: "Birmingham—city at the heart of the nation." "Birmingham—conference city at the centre." "Birmingham—the city for businessmen." "Birmingham—the bright lights city," and so on.

The late and much lamented comedian Sir Fielding, who, it is said, was one of the city's finest exports, would undoubtedly have been proud of it, twining his wide, well-padded shoulders with delight.

Birmingham people, particularly young ones, respond warmly to this exuberance. It is also having some effect on a more cynical older generation that lived through the often unthinking demolition of its own city and has never been too sure about many aspects of the new one.

It is a point when the wretched state of much that is new is considered: the horribly dirty, dispiriting and sometimes dangerous underpasses which are unavoidable when traversing the central area, the ever-present litter that is the despair of many and must make visitors shudder with disgust.

However, if they are able to avert their eyes or watch where they tread, many now accept, like some who see it for the first time, that the



Unemployed youths making the most of their enforced leisure outside the Birmingham Repertory Theatre. Between mid-March and mid-August unemployment in the city's travel-to-work area rose from 44,761 to 67,104.

city has vigour, but lacks first-class from Henry II onwards. It is essentially a in 1166. In population it is the biggest metropolitan district in England and Wales

and also England's largest housing authority. It has a central library with 32 miles of shelves, 1,500,000 books and the largest Shakespeare collection outside the United States. It has a much admired symphony orchestra and a renowned repertory theatre.

The jewelry quarter, the oldest part of the city, is experiencing economic regeneration. Ten million items of gold, silver and platinum receive the annual Birmingham assay office. The extensive and recently rebuilt wholesale markets are

part of the European Community's strategy aimed at self-sufficiency in food production and distribution facilities. The EEC contributed £1.5m to the redevelopment.

Whatever shortcomings it may have, the city's government has usually been progressive. For example, the response to its housing problems was heroic, and in a first phase of redevelopment it acquired compulsorily almost 400 hectares of land containing 30,000 houses and 6,000 industrial-commercial premises.

A second phase involved another 30,000 dwellings and more than 1,500 other premises. More than 623 hectares of new housing land to the east of the city boundaries were developed and now the big task is to prevent pre-First World War housing becoming slums. To this end, 44 general improvement areas with 22,000 dwellings have been declared, and it is

proposed to declare another 68 in the future.

Residents are involved with the council in formulating proposals for their areas. There is some experimentation with the authority undertaking improvements to the exterior of their homes and the owners being responsible for interior alterations and repairs, but being helped by grants. It is hoped by this means to expedite the improvement programme.

But there has been an overall decline in Birmingham's population and the most significant and disturbing demographic trends are the falling number of people of working age, the increase in the elderly and a tendency for skilled and professional people to move out of the city.

As the focal point of the West Midlands region it is an administrative centre and while it remains an industrial city, the service sector is the main source of employment.

More than 580,000 people have jobs in the city and of these 160,000 live outside its boundaries.

This has inevitably led during the past decade to a shift in emphasis towards improving public transport, particularly the local railway system. As so many of its citizens depend for their livelihood on the motor industry it seemed that Birmingham's regard for the car as a mode of transport would never be broken. But it has been, and rail travel has vastly increased.

The volume of traffic seems to have decreased in recent years, but Birmingham's celebrated, often notorious, one-way system around the comparatively small city centre still holds its traps for the unwary. A link with its history would be broken if it did not: Birmingham is unchanging in at least that respect.

A.O.

Britain's second largest city, with a population in excess of a million, was known as the "Workshop of the World" at the time of the industrial revolution. In truth, it would have been much better to have called it the "Workshop of the British Empire," because Birmingham's great wealth and prestige owed much to its close trading links with those vast tracts of distant lands once marked red on world maps.

The Empire is long gone and Birmingham's trading partners have changed to embrace new export markets. But the range of the city's industrial activities is still as vast as ever. Birmingham is normally associated with the motor industry and in particular with BL's biggest car plant, Longbridge, about seven miles from the city centre. But it is the industry's component suppliers who are the big names. Household names such as Lucas, Dunlop and GKN come readily to mind. The hundreds of small firms manufacturing components in their own right, or acting as sub-contractors to the big names, are less well known but of equal importance in maintaining the city's industrial base.

The greater Birmingham area is still the heartland of Britain's light and medium manufacturing industry. Nearly half its working population is employed in this sector—a much higher proportion than the national average. But this concentration on metal manipulation is at once its strength and its weakness. When the engineering industry goes into decline Birmingham suffers more than most. When it is booming Birmingham rides high.

There are no less than 3,537 firms operating in the city, a direct legacy not only of Birmingham drive but also of the stubborn independence of local businessmen. There are more small, family owned and run firms in Birmingham than any other British city. A remarkable 41 per cent of all firms employ less than 10 people and 81 per cent employ less than 50.

The large number of jewelry manufacturers in the city represent a unique specialization and one which runs against the modern trend towards ground level factories. The jewelry men have traditionally been

housed in multi-storey, multi-occupancy premises ideally suited to their lightweight, craft-oriented work. The main concentration of industry is contained within 5,000 hectares referred to by the city's planners as the Core Area. It contains 5,000 factories, some 30 per cent of all the industrial buildings in the city and accounts for 62 per cent of all manufacturing employment in Birmingham.

But a recent survey conducted by Aston University for the Department of the Environment has pinpointed a major problem created by this congestion. Nearly three quarters of the factories are on sites so cramped by adjoining buildings that there is no room for expansion. More than a third date from before 1914 and only 35 per cent are single storey. Indeed, 61 per cent of Birmingham firms consider that inadequate premises are their biggest single problem.

The lack of new industrial building has led to an annual "merry-go-round" with firms moving within the city to obtain bigger premises. Approximately 150 firms move each year and almost a third of all firms have moved at least once within the city during the past 10 years.

The problem of Birmingham's outworn services—some of which date back to the industrial revolution—was recognized by the Government in 1977 when it mounted a campaign to reverse the decline in the older urban areas. Nearly two years later Birmingham formed an Inner City Partnership comprising central Government, Birmingham City Council, the West Midlands County Council and Birmingham Area Health Authority. It had a budget of £12m a year.

Mr Graham Shaylor, the Inner City team leader and Birmingham planning officer, says: "The first priority must be the effort to encourage industrial expansion and creation of new job opportunities. Over recent years, Birmingham's inner city has lost some 50,000 jobs and it is hardly surprising that unemployment has more than doubled since 1971."

The partnership's activities (its now into its second year) include the construction of new factories. In this continued on next page

WHAT MAKES BIRMINGHAM SO ATTRACTIVE?

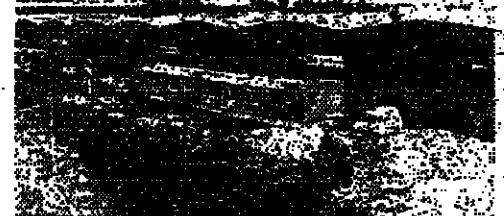


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Small wonder, that tourism is one of the city's growth industries.

So Birmingham is attractive. It's an attractive city in which to work and live.

It's especially attractive to businessmen, not least because of the amount of help, advice and

continued on next page

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continued on next page

sometimes finance the city is prepared to give.



But don't take our word for it. Come and see Birmingham.

Talk to the City's Estates Department and others. Get the feel of the place and see for yourself what makes Birmingham so attractive.

Business and Industry Richard Perkins, I.R.C.S., Commercial Officer, City of Birmingham Estates Department, Duchess Place, Hagley Rd, Birmingham B16 8ND. Telephone 021-235 3911.

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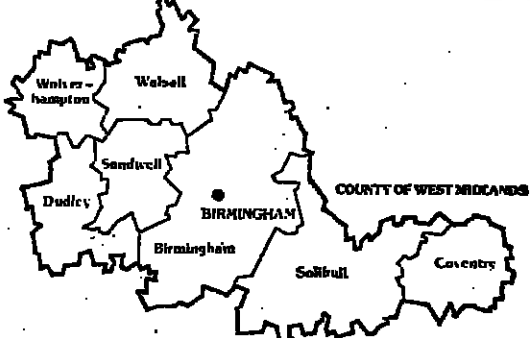
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BIRMINGHAM

Black youths bear brunt of unemployment

Birmingham has had more than its share of headlines in recent years on various aspects of race relations and it could have done without many of them. At present the subject is relatively quiet but the tensions remain only just below the surface; many fervently hope that it is not a full blown eruption similar to the recent one in Bristol.

Efforts are being made to improve matters and some are bearing fruit, but it cannot be denied, or glossed over, that there are deep and serious anxieties about the future.

The situation was recently discussed in the report of the city's Community Relations Council when the Very Reverend Basil Moss, its chairman, said: "In a time of economic recession and growing social stress, what good work we can do is always in danger of being too little too late."

"We are like a man trying to run up an escalator moving downwards—a fair amount of speed and effort are needed, even to stand still, let alone make progress."

Blacks continued to be concentrated in areas of urban poverty and deprivation and many black children felt deeply rejected by the host society while still at school. In Birmingham, it was more than twice as difficult for black school leavers to get jobs than for whites. As a result many left home.

Earlier this year, the Handsworth Single Homeless Action group reported on 500 aged under 25 who were interviewed; 97 per cent were black of whom all but 3 per cent were of West Indian origin. Of those working, 67 per cent earned less than £40 a week; 51 per cent were on supplementary benefit; 73 per cent had actually left home voluntarily or involuntarily and the remainder were thinking of doing so.

Larger and larger numbers of youngsters, including those who were not black, roamed the streets and the shopping centres because there was nothing else to do. "West Indians feel, and have reason to feel, that the prospects of ever breaking out of this trap are worst for them," Mr Moss reported. "Inevitably a minority break the law and get into trouble with the police in various ways; and by a tenacious self-fuelling tradi-

tion the police represent authority and the rejecting host community and are type-cast as the enemy whether their conduct on duty justifies it or not.

"Increasingly a trickle of young Asians feel and behave similarly, including some young Asian women who run away from home when school-leaving makes them feel cut off from their peer groups and prisoners of their sub-culture."

"While a lot of people in our society 'don't want to know', I believe a lot more citizens are genuinely concerned about it, because of the compassion for the young people and out of a realization of what a violent and angry explosion might do to society as a whole."

I am astonished that, the negative social factors being what they are, so many young unemployed blacks are cheerful, patient, responsible and law abiding. I often wonder if it would be as cheerfully and responsibly at that age under such circumstances, as so many do. Let us not stereotype all black youths as vicious and hostile."

It was not true that nothing was being done: money was still available for the deprived areas in spite of the recession and many community-based and self-help projects had received grants. There was ground for anxiety because the increase in the amount available under the Inner City Partnership arrangement was more than offset by the reduction in public expenditure in the core area of the inner city.

"But what is being done is not solving the problem. Unemployment and alienation are on the increase and the short-term relief of job creation schemes and training schemes seems to me to be not much more than expensive cosmetics. I come back to the escalator which is now beginning to run downwards uncomfortably fast."

"This and other community relations councils must stick at it and do what we can on the assumption that otherwise things might be even worse; we are not to worry that we shall always be blamed for not doing what in fact we cannot do."

However, we are to beware of talking as if the blacks as such were the problem. It is the predicament of our whole society which is 'the problem' which the pain of the black

communities draws our attention to."

Miss R. M. Pearson, the council's youth officer, said a pernicious development in certain parts of Birmingham was now observable: black youths were being debauched from certain community centres not expressively, but subtly, on such grounds as "being too much reggae", "being too noisy", and not conforming. Many youth workers were not adequately trained to cope with young blacks.

Even more pessimistically, Miss Pearson continued: "Black youths according to official and unofficial projections are going to bear the brunt of unemployment for a long time. Society they are ostracized and this ostracism is going to continue for a long time. There is only one motto they can adopt—survival."

Nevertheless it is generally agreed that a bright, if small, gleam in an otherwise fairly bleak scene is the so-called "Loselei Project" in which a team of police officers have helped significantly to lessen tensions in that area of the city. More than 60 fourth-year pupils at the Holte Comprehensive School, which has 82 per cent coloured pupils, are involved in a special curriculum plan and operated by the police, the education authority and a teacher.

The children are split into three groups and attached to them for each weekly 90-minute lesson are an average of six officers. It is a project that has attracted attention from other large cities and the Home Office is monitoring it closely.

Mr Stephen Allatt, the school's head teacher, said that given the opportunity, the resources and the right approach, the police would be accepted by young blacks. Initially there had been some hostility but there had now developed a close rapport between police and pupils.

Mr Allatt said that the pruning of the inner city budget meant the chances of extending the scheme were slim. "Unquestionably first impressions are extremely favourable, but one has to ask if the pilot scheme can be maintained or extended. Were it not, the school and the local community would be the poorer and this comment serves to emphasize in itself the merit of this undertaking."

A.O.



Young people at play on the Lee Bank housing estate in Birmingham.

The city is still a workshop

continued from previous page

it is helped by the action of the Department of Industry in relaxing the granting of industrial development certificates. There are many Birmingham businessmen who view this belated action by the department as shutting the stable door after the horse has bolted.

They point ruefully to the many companies which were prevented from expanding on their home ground by the campaign to direct industry to the development areas of the North. The Linwood and Bathgate car plants in Scotland are frequently cited examples of Midlands-based firms being forced to expand away from their traditional bases.

Birmingham District Council launched its Business and Employment Scheme 18 months ago to provide finance and other assistance to firms with the potential to provide new employment. It has dealt with well over 300 inquiries and claims to have created a significant number of new jobs and preserved existing ones.

Another promising development owes its origin to Birmingham's enterprising Chamber of Industry and Commerce, and in particular to one of its most prominent members, Sir Adrian Cadbury. A series of meetings took place last year to try to find ways of helping the city's large number of small businesses.

In the area undertook to provide annual sponsorship and the skills to set up an office in the chamber's headquarters and staff it full-time.

Within a few months the number of small firms had grown to nearly 20 including four main clearing banks, Cadbury's, ATV, GKN, Lucas, Bass, Mitchells and Butlers, the Birmingham Post and Mail, Bryant Construction, Delta Rod, Robert Douglas, Harris and Sheldon, Thorn EMI and Kalamazoo.

With donations varying from £1,000 to £3,000 they provide a modest budget of about £25,000 a year.

The most pressing problem identified by Birmingham Venture is the serious lack of small "starter" factory units of about 500 sq feet and less. Sir Geoffrey Ashmore, the venture's full-time manager, says: "In the old days anyone wanting to set up in business could buy a Victorian terraced house and as his needs grew could expand by buying adjoining property. Planning authorities put an end to all that. But the need is still there."

Venture is debating how best to meet this need—whether to go into property ownership or act as a catalyst to bring would-be factory owners into touch with property developers, both private enterprise and local authority. At present it inclines towards the former, but admits there is an obstacle.

Few private developers are prepared to take on the administration of small factory units. Collecting rents from small firms, particularly those struggling to become established, is notoriously difficult. It may be that the district council has a role to play there, in partnership with private enterprise.

In the meantime Venture is holding seminars on "Starting your own business and judging by the overwhelming response to the first (12) applicants for 85 places) Birmingham is still a birthplace for men with ideas and the urge to become their own boss."

Like the rest of Britain, Birmingham is suffering during the recession. It has been particularly hard hit by the depressing effect of the strong pound on exports. The West Midlands accounts for a third of all Britain's overseas sales and while it

is difficult to extract Birmingham's share, it is generally accepted to be at least in line with the regional share.

Mr John Warburton, director of Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce, reported that in the first six months of this year export promotions missions mounted by the chamber had netted sales exceeding £12m. He said: "With world trade at a low ebb and British export prices artificially boosted by the world value of the pound it would not be surprising if companies were pessimistic about their world sales. But the half-year results from our 1980 missions show that business is still flowing in."

He says the number of companies participating in Birmingham missions for the rest of the year is "extremely encouraging" and hopes that the new realism in pay settlements is helping local manufacturers to become competitive again.

Birmingham Chamber is already planning 16 missions for next year to places like Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Japan, Egypt, Russia, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Africa.

The destinations may have changed since the days of the Empire, but Birmingham's determination to remain at the heart of Britain's export business is still as strong as ever.

Industry plays big role in civic life



News of the Lucas pay deal is digested by a reader in Birmingham's central library.

of the parent company's total business. The improvement could not have come at a better time. With the international motor industry struggling to overcome the effects of the worst recession for many years—Lucas is making of 3,000 redundancies in its British electrical plants in its British electrical plants—Lucas is also well poised to take advantage of the savings to economical diesel engines which resulted from heavy oil price increases. Its CAV subsidiary competes with Bosch of Germany for slogging ahead for motor.

A further new plant has been built in the United States to supply a new type of injector to General Motors. Through its French company, Rotodiesel, it has won a substantial share of the French diesel market and has even broken into the demanding German market with diesel equipment for Volkswagen's remarkable Golf diesel car.

But with two years "hard slog" ahead for motor

industry suppliers, Lucas increasingly looking another of its former makers, SMEC, to fill a profit gap. The "bits at pieces" side, as it jokingly referred to by some Lucas executives, derives its name from the firm's Lucas Motor Electric Corporation, which Lucas acquired primarily for diesel equipment business. Today only the initials are used.

SMEC manufactures a wide range of electronic and hydraulic equipment in general industry, together with high technology products connected with a fast growing semi-conductor market. It has a substantial share holding in an American electronics company, Siliconix.

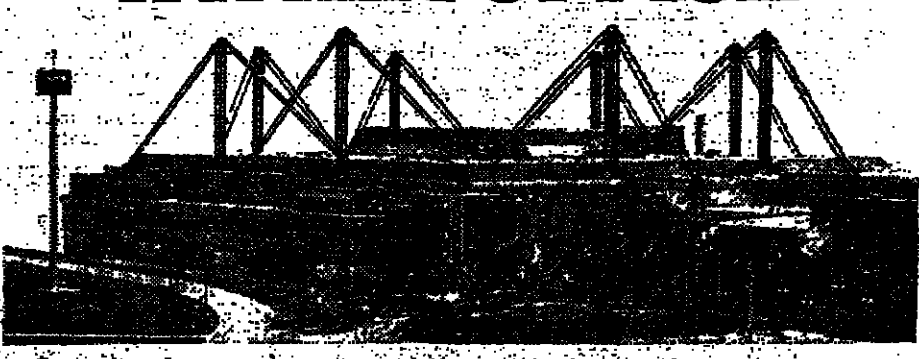
This growing involvement in electronics has a promising spin-off for Lucas's traditional automotive electrical side. Black box computer units, providing careful metered control of fuel consumption, ignition and gear shifting are seen as a future for the car makers.

In recent years Lucas has been subject to much criticism from the motor union for its increasing investment overseas. The steady decline of British car production as imports have eaten into its home market has more than vindicated that decision.

But whatever its involvement overseas, Birmingham will remain the bedrock "Old Joe's place". As former senior executive said recently: "Lucas is Birmingham born and bred. It is as much a part of the great city as Chamberlain Place and what is more, we are proud of what we have achieved together."

C.W.

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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 1. Dealings End, Sept 12. § Contango Day, Sept 15. Settlement Day, Sept 22.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1979-80	1978-79	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76	1974-75	1973-74	1972-73	1971-72	1970-71	1969-70	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07	1905-06	1904-05	1903-04	1902-03	1901-02	1900-01	1899-00	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Short-time or
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page 22.

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comeback;
age 23

Stock Markets
FT Ind 501.8 down 21
FT 684.50 up 0.5

Sterling
\$2.4030 up 25 points
Index 760 unchanged

Dollar
Index 83.6
DM 1.7785 down 10 pts

Gold
\$684.50 up \$15.50

Money
3 months sterling 151-152
3 months Euro 113-114
6 months Euro 113-114

IN BRIEF

Turkey
tempo to
refer
bank loans

Turkey is trying to reschedule \$3,500m (about £1,450m) of its debt to Western banks. It has already rescheduled \$3,000m owed to Western governments. The banks are resisting. Turgut Ozal, chief economist, adviser to Mr Süleyman Demirel, the Prime Minister, tried to persuade the banks for rescheduling of the debt but has not yet received terms. He wants to extend the grace period from three to five years, which Turkey is not ready to repay principal on loans.

ion import fears
Electrical, Electronic, communication and Plumb-Union will tell Mr Adam Smith, Minister of State for Industry today that the relaxation of the Post Office monopoly would mean a 25% drop in the British communications market.

struction down
Construction work carried during the second quarter 1980 was worth £5,485m, a 1.5 per cent fall on the corresponding period last year and on previous three months. Public and private housebuilding in the quarter were down 17.12 per cent respectively.

re rises ease
Consumer prices in major industrial countries only 0.5 per cent in July, lowest monthly increase since December 1978, the Director for Economic Co-operation and Development says.

talks fail
Negotiations in Turin between the car company and the workers' union ended without a deal. The car company wants to lay off 25,000 workers in 18 months, have broken

n M25 contracts
Contracts worth more than £100m for the construction of the M25 orbital road were awarded by the Department of Transport yesterday. Civil Engineering has won contracts valued at £52m, while Bechtel is to construct a £15m section.

il sale
The radar add-on electronic group, is to sell Decca on the south bank of the River Thames in London for an estimated £7.5m.

ia to sell metals
It has been indicated that the State is planning to sell the aluminium and rhenium which is important to aircraft production and which the United States has.

Street higher
Dow Jones Industrial closed 37.5 points at 1,448. The S&P 500 was 1,320.7. The FT was 684.50.

PRICE CHANGES

Active Pd	7p to 72p
50s	31p to 37p
Edg	3p to 40p
rs	25p to 90p
il	20p to 40p

Gen Mtr BDR	12p to 111p
Inchgate	20p to 43p
NIL M46s	20p to 37p
Morover	35p to 46p
Venerpost	37p to 83p

P & O Ltd	14p to 122p
Portugal & Colon	20p to 18p
Reserve	20p to 25p
R.F.D. Group	3p to 40p
Tilbury T.	35p to 16p

Bank	Bank
buys	sells
10s	2.12
10s	2.12
10s	2.12
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Industry leaders put the pressure on Mrs Thatcher for interest rates cut

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

Top industrialists will stress their disapproval with the Government's economic policies at meetings with ministers this week. A team from the British Association of Manufacturers gave a warning to Lord Trenchard, Minister of State for Industry on Tuesday about the adverse effects being suffered by large manufacturing industries. A similar message is to be delivered by the Confederation of British Industry to the Prime Minister tomorrow.

The priority for manufacturers is an early and substantial cut in interest rates. They argue that a big reduction in the minimum lending rate is needed immediately. A significant drop—perhaps of 5 per cent or more—would not only ease the financial burden on companies who have to fund large borrowings, but also remove a prop to the high sterling exchange rate which is straining new export orders and giving a much-needed fillip to business morale.

Industrialists whose public criticisms of government policies have remained muted since the general election are showing that their patience is exhausted. The CBI delegation, led by Sir Raymond Pennock, president of the CBI, is expected to tell Mrs Thatcher that the intense disquiet being felt by members cannot be kept in check any longer. New measures are urgently

needed to stimulate industrial growth and to ease unemployment because of the unexpected severity and rapidity of the recession in manufacturing. "Like the CBI, the managers' team was led by senior industrialists with wide knowledge of the difficulties being experienced by their members."

Mr Leslie Tolley, chairman of the BIM, is also chairman of the Manchester-based Renault engineering company. While Mr Trevor Holdsworth, chairman of the institute, is chairman of the GKN Group. They told Lord Trenchard that there were important omissions in the theory that a "shake-out" of employment in manufacturing would be beneficial and that employment would be found in the services sector.

While they agreed that manning levels in manufacturing industry needed to be substantially reduced, they emphasised that industrial output must continue to grow if the cost of temporary unemployment was to be absorbed and new jobs created.

The managers said that a large "service" structure to take up unemployment could not be built on a declining manufacturing base. And they argued that many service industries were already labour intensive, with new capacity likely to have a greater effect on employment in the services and communications industries than in manufacturing itself. Both the BIM and the CBI

support the Government's main objective of tight control of money growth as part of the attack on inflation. While they stress that they are not asking Mrs Thatcher to reverse her policies they say that the speed and depth of the recession make new tactics essential.

As well as seeking a cut in interest rates, the CBI delegation will again ask the Government to reduce national insurance surcharges, stressing the damaging effects which employers believe the "surcharge" has.

Their arguments to Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, earlier in the year were that it reduced employment because it made it more expensive for employers to take on new labour and that it worsened the balance of payments because it was charged on exports but not on imports. Since then the unemployment and redundancy rate has spiralled beyond all expectations.

Sir Raymond will tell Mrs Thatcher of CBI members' concern about the Government's failure to cut public spending levels. He is also expected to press for a reduction in excessive spending by local authorities and heavy rate increases. The BIM wants the Government to take firm control of the public sector wage awards, saying that it is essential that the public sector responds with equal alacrity to private industry's enforced pay restraint.

Voleker attack on tax cuts move

From Our United States Economics Correspondent
Washington, Sept 10

Tight money policies would continue in the United States with the aim of slowing further the rate of money growth. In 1981, Mr Paul Voleker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said today.

Mr Voleker told Congress that President Carter's plans to cut income tax rates, which he said would be "inflationary", were unrealistic to assume that the Government could adopt meaningful new anti-inflation policies in the two months before the election.

The national leadership must demonstrate in fiscal and monetary policy after the election that "there is a posture of discipline across the board". The Fed chairman said that increasing talk by politicians of

tax cuts without matching public spending reductions had raised inflationary expectations in the markets and contributed to increases in interest rates. "If we kept on leaving no doubt in the markets that the Fed was not going to ease its policies," he said.

Mr Voleker said that the markets had become so sensitive to inflationary factors that the hint of money, stimulus fiscal and monetary policies would result in reactions in the markets that could wash out any economic recovery before it even started.

He gave a warning to Congress not to pass a budget resolution likely to ignite still greater fears that recovery would result in higher inflation in the United States. The Fed chairman acknowledged that "tax rates were too

high but argued that efforts were needed to ensure that cuts were directly tied to productivity gains. It might be useful for Congress to consider a voluntary restraint on the tax cuts to a strain on wage and price increases. "I am not advocating a social contract right now, but I think this is something worth insidious temptation to try to."

Under questioning from committee members, Mr Voleker said that this was an inevitable price paid for pursuing policies in an inflationary climate that concentrated on limiting growth of the bank.

He said there was always an insidious temptation to try and manage interest rates but the Fed was resisting this because such a course led to falling short of desired monetary targets.

Gold closes at \$684 in busy dealing

Gold prices rose sharply on the world's main bullion markets yesterday amid heavy dealing and widespread speculation that the metal could reach record levels.

By the close of business in London, gold finished at \$684.50, a rise of \$15.50 on the previous day. The previous evening after reaching \$680 during the day.

The rise started overnight in the Hong Kong market and continued in Europe yesterday morning. Some dealers suggested that the gold price was tending to follow the movement in silver, which again advanced substantially yesterday, at one stage reaching 86 1/2 an ounce for three months.

There was also some uneasiness about the prospect of a higher Saudi Arabian oil price and lower production, as well as fears that inflation in the United States could start rising again.

Some drop in the gold price had been seen after the political settlement in Poland between the workers and the Government. However, when this expected decline did not occur, buyers were encouraged to get back into the market on a smaller scale.

The rise in the gold price did not lead to any significant fall in the dollar.

World Bank and IMF delay vote on PLO

From Frank Vogt
Washington, Sept 10

The International Monetary Fund has extended its voting deadline to September 19 on granting observer status for the Palestine Liberation Organisation at the annual meeting of the fund and the World Bank starting on September 30.

Ballots have been sent to the member governments of the fund and the bank. The deadline extension was granted at a board meeting of the fund after a request from the Carter administration. The United States has been pressing for the exclusion of the PLO, but its call for an extension suggests that its effort might be failing.

The decision on the PLO could have important consequences for the fund and the World Bank. Many American congressmen are pressing for PLO attendance as introducing policies to the fund and the

bank. United States support for these bodies might decline sharply. The consequences of a vote in favour of the PLO are likely to be discussed at a private meeting in Paris this weekend of the deputy ministers of finance of the 10 leading industrial nations.

Arab members of the World Bank and the IMF have been lobbying governments to vote in support of the PLO at the annual meeting. It is reported that M. Jacques de Larosiere, the managing director of the IMF, was warned recently on a visit to the middle east that Arab loans to the IMF will be contingent upon recognition of the PLO by the fund. Zimbabwe joins The International Monetary Fund said that Zimbabwe had been approved for membership and would formally join the fund at the annual meeting in Washington on September 30 (Reuters reports).

Societies counterattack in fight for investors' funds

Sabres rattle over mortgage cash

Mr Leonard Williams, chairman of the Building Societies Association and chief general manager of Nationwide Building Society, the third largest in the country, yesterday acknowledged that there was a case for including building society shares and deposits within the target monetary aggregates. He added that it was "perhaps anomalous" of the present Government not to do so.

Mr Williams, speaking at a banking seminar in Cambridge, said: "The conventional economic view of building societies as essentially neutral financial intermediaries needs to be modified in view of the scale of their operations."

The Government's reluctance to bring building societies under formal monetary controls avoided by "having to be explicit" about the relationship between the building societies and the present Government would prefer to continue the system of the 1970s, whereby building societies' interest rate policies have effectively limited mortgage supply below demand.



Mr Leonard Williams, mortgage supply limited below demand.

direction. The Stow Report on housing finance in the 1980s recommended that societies should improve their competitiveness and move ultimately to an interest rate sufficient to meet demand. Mr Williams' speech, although directed to bankers, is also a challenge to the Government. At the Building Societies Association conference in Bourne, Mr Williams said this year he had written to the Treasury Secretary to the Treasury, gave a warning that if the societies

Massey Ferguson close to collapse

Toronto, Sept 10.—Massey-Ferguson, the farm and industrial machinery maker, is close to collapse. Its debts and continuing losses on worldwide operations amount to nearly \$2,000m (\$833m) and sources say it is rapidly running out of cash to pay employees and suppliers.

The company has been unsuccessful in its efforts to raise capital privately, and has appealed to the Canadian and Ontario governments. They said they expected to decide whether to come to the rescue by late September, after taking into account private-sector support.

It is now thought that only Government aid can save the company in its present form. Mr Victor Rice, the president of Massey-Ferguson, has earned credit for a drastic reorganization of operations in the past two years, but a series of international misfortunes beyond the company's control have brought the multinational concern to the brink of ruin.

With annual revenue of about \$3,000m, Massey is Canada's eighth-largest company in terms of sales, although most of its employees and business are outside Canada.

A syndicate of lenders, including most big United States banks, led by Continental Illinois, is said to have between \$500m and \$400m outstanding in loans under lines of credit that are renewed each March.

One source said that the banks had set next March as the deadline for Massey to raise fresh equity capital to relieve its huge debt load.

But on Monday, more than a year after announcing plans to issue as much as \$500m in new equity, the company could only report that it was still negotiating a capital infusion.

adding lamely that Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, its principal banker, and Argus Corporation, its largest shareholder, had indicated a "willingness in principle to participate... subject to certain conditions".

Argus, a holding concern controlled by the Black family of Toronto, owns about 16 per cent of Massey's common outstanding stock. But it cautiously wrote off its investment in the company several months ago, for accounting purposes.

Massey has undergone many changes in the past two years, to create a leaner, more efficient company. The cutbacks were prompted by a \$252m loss in the year which ended in October 1978, when Massey suspended dividends on its common and preferred stock. In the preceding years, management had pursued expansion and diversification

funded by debt only to find that the costly new assets which the company acquired were often insufficiently profitable.

By July 31, Massey had total debt outstanding of \$1,840m, an increase of 54 per cent in nine months, while short-term bank borrowings had more than doubled to \$1,190m. With a 24 per cent average interest rate on short-term debt, mainly attributable to the inflated rates in Brazil and Argentina, the company's interest payments on short-term debt alone in the nine months to July 31 was \$130m.

Some observers believe the roots of Massey's problems involve fundamental strategic weaknesses that date back almost to the company's inception, and so far deeper than its recent over-ambitious expansion and its perilous reliance on debt. —P. Dow Jones.

Brought to the brink, page 23

Poor results halt stock market advance

By Our Financial Staff

Disappointing company results yesterday brought down the stock market which was set to rise on indications of a cut in minimum lending rate later this month.

Government stocks made sizeable gains in late dealings on Tuesday, and some continued to gain strength until profit-takers moved in at lunchtime and interest rates on borrowings most £1 below overnight levels.

The Financial Times 30-share index which went above 500 on Tuesday was 2.8 higher yesterday but followed the gilt market and slipped back to 501.8, 2.1 points down by the close.

Earnings at Babcock International were sharply reduced by the effect of the recession in Britain and the United States. It is an important supplier of components for the American automotive industry.

Profits were down in the first half of the 1980 period from £15.4m to only £5.1m which reflected reduced trading margins and the effect of higher rates on borrowings accumulated to finance an acquisition programme on both sides of the Atlantic.

The interim dividend, however, is maintained at 4.86p a share, and Babcock is at least claiming a good workload on its heavy, boiler-making side arising from power station contracts in Britain and Hongkong.

The market capitalization of P & O was cut by £21m to £173m as dealers marked down the shares 14 1/2p to 122 1/2p yesterday. The group failed to emulate the excellent interim performance of Ocean Transport and Trading reported last month.

The recession, dearer fuel, a strong pound, and climbing interest charges lowered pretax profits from £17.8m to £12.9m in the half year to June. The interim dividend stayed at 4.25p gross although attributable profits adjusted for inflation would have turned into losses.

Carpetts International, Britain's leading carpet maker yesterday announced its worst ever results. For the half year to the end of June it made losses of £4.67m compared to a previous profit of £670,000. The interim dividend is being passed.

BSR, the record changer manufacturer, reported pretax interim losses of £3.44m and is unable to pay an interim dividend.

Thomas Tilling, the diversified construction, engineering and distribution group, raised first half pretax profits by £1.3m to £30.1m. The interim dividend has been increased by 16.7 per cent to 3p.

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Financial News, page 24

Datsun UK protests at latest deal to restrict Japanese car sales

By Edward Townsend

Datsun UK, the largest of the Japanese car importers, said yesterday that it was very unhappy at the outcome of the latest talks between the British and Japanese motor industries which have provided for a sixth consecutive year of voluntary restraint on Japanese sales in Britain.

After two days of discussions in Tokyo, described as the toughest of the nine meetings that have taken place since 1975, the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers' Association (JAMA) said it hoped its members would exercise prudence in their marketing programmes for the rest of this year and through 1981. Another meeting is to be held in six months.

Mr Brian Groves, marketing director for Datsun UK, said his company was unhappy "both from the point of view of our customers who want to buy a Datsun and cannot even use their personal money to do so, and also for our dealers who have been negotiating for five years watching every other importer under the sun take a bigger lump out of the UK market".

As in previous years, the agreement between JAMA and Britain's Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, fell short of setting voluntary quotas, although "prudence" is generally accepted to mean that the Japanese share of the British market will not rise above an annual level of 11 per cent. In effect, the deal maintains the status quo.

It is certain to be welcomed by Sir Michael Edwards, chairman of BL, when he presents the state-owned company's half-year results today. BL's finances remain dismal but Sir Michael is expected to say that new models, particularly the Mini Metro, coupled with further Japanese restraint could ease the company's problems.

It is understood that the strongest pressure on the Japanese at the Tokyo talks came from Mr Pratt Thompson, chairman of BL International. He is believed to have countered the Japanese argu-



Sir Bernard Scott (left), president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, and Mr Takashi Ishihara, his Japanese counterpart, at a news conference in Tokyo yesterday.

ment that their restraint had allowed other importers to sell more cars by stressing that European manufacturers bought hundreds of millions of pounds worth of British components while Japanese purchases were worth only £22m.

Mr Groves said that the whole series of meetings between the British and Japanese motor industries had been based on two falsehoods that had been perpetuated for the past five years. The first was that if customers were prevented from buying a Japanese car they would turn to a BL model and the second that Britain had a reciprocal trade in cars and components with Europe.

The United Kingdom had a deficit with West Germany of £575m on cars, more than twice that with Japan, and on components of £145m, which was three times as much as the deficit with Japan. The figures for France were a United Kingdom deficit of £466m on cars (20 per cent more than with Japan) and £53m on com-

ponents (25 per cent more). Datsun, which is a member of the SMMT, said that it expected Japanese car makers to adhere to the new agreement. Toyota (GB) part of the Inchcape Group and also an SMMT member, said it was frustrated by the deal but pleased that the talks had ended amicably.

With Japanese cars capturing 12.75 per cent of the United Kingdom market in the first eight months, big cuts in sales for the rest of the year must be made if the annual penetration is to be under 11 per cent. JAMA said the end of August figure was temporary, and would decline if the SMMT's market forecast of a total of 1.5 million car sales this year was fulfilled.

The British delegation at the talks was led by Sir Bernard Scott, SMMT president, and the Japanese by Mr Takashi Ishihara, his JAMA counterpart. Sir Bernard flew to Tokyo with the support of the British Government. Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, said at the weekend.

Rothmans International Limited

In his Statement to Shareholders Sir David Nicolson, Chairman of Rothmans International Limited, made the following points:—

- ★ Overall sales higher with net revenue a record £981.8m.
- ★ Strength of the pound reduced profits expressed in sterling terms and affected value of exports leaving pre-tax profit at £80.5m.
- ★ Total dividend per share 3.11 pence.
- ★ Exports in current year show further increases, but strong pound continues to affect earnings.
- ★ Wide spread of interests and strength of combined resources give confidence in meeting the challenge of the future.

Margaret Stone

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

P & O disturbs the shipping sector

P & O has not fulfilled the hopes aroused by its Ocean Transport results last month, when it pushed interim profits from £6.6m to £16.7m. P & O's fell from £13.78m to £12.91m, and its deferred shares duly dropped by 14 1/2p to 122 1/2p, incidentally pulling the 4p lower to 128p in their wake.

Ocean benefited from the reopening of the Nigerian economy and was able to exploit rising rates at the end of last year by locking its bulk carriers into profitable medium-term charters while P & O, by contrast, operates on fixed, long-term charters. There is more however to P & O's setback than this. World recession is hitting P & O unexpectedly quickly and there is little likelihood of recovery until well into next year as the earliest. Fuel is dearer, the strong pound against the United States and Australian dollars is depressing shipping and overseas earnings. Only oil trading and out as a winner.

The year's outcome should not look so bad as the first half suggests. P & O's business is highly seasonal, with passenger carrying and ferrying and B&V's in building likely to help in the second six months, even though the French fishermen's blockade of the Channel ports will probably hit P & O around £3m. So the most in respect is profits of around £42m against 1979's £38.7m.

Meanwhile, a lot of P & O's loans are at floating rates, so even though borrowings have been reduced from £43m at June 30, 1979 to £29.5m at end-June, 1980 interest charges in the latest half will not fall. Rising tax charges, thanks partly to the United States oil trading suggest that a sustained gross dividend of 10p will not be fully covered by inflation-adjusted earnings. A yield of just under 9 per cent is no traction in this climate.

Babcock

A capacity for recovery

Once May, when Babcock forecast substantially lower interim profits, its shares have risen by 17 per cent to 96p. Since there is the comfort in a yield of 10 1/2 per cent, the market is taking the view that Babcock is the sort of company to stay with through the recession. Recovery, when it comes, could be impressive. So far the evidence suggests that strategy correct. Babcock's profits have crashed in the first half from £15.1m to only £6m, partly because the recession has carved into automotive-related earnings in North America.



John King, chairman of Babcock International.

I partly because of heavy interest charges (as opposed to £24m in the first half last year) arising from higher rates on the Atlantic and the extra rowings which Babcock took on to finance acquisition programme.

hat said, the business remains intact this stage with the heavy power generation side at least holding a workload teething through to the end of next year. The Drax "B" and Hongkongers for boilers. Order books on the less plant side are patchy, however, and America, where Babcock has gained good handling equipment business from the re-equipment of the United States automotive industry, the key remains

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the sales revival of that industry to which it is an important components supplier.

That could begin early next year as United States auto companies win back market share from importers, though the overall situation is not going to improve much for Babcock until a recession eases, and if it is prolonged, difficult gaps could appear in order books at the heavy end of the business.

But Babcock has the financial capacity, with a gearing ratio of around 65 per cent, to tread water and maintain the dividend even though it will probably be short-term on a cost basis.

Thomas Tilling Holding steady

Thomas Tilling's shares fell by 15p to 176p yesterday, even though it was able to publish an improvement of 4.5 per cent to £30.1m. Nevertheless, the shares are still comfortably above last year's rights issue price of 138p, and they probably fairly assess the outcome for the whole year.

About 20 per cent of profits now come from America, partly because of weakening markets in Britain and partly because of the group's shrewd acquisitions.

Against that, should be balanced the problems at home. Construction, builders' merchanting, engineering (particularly agricultural), furniture and publishing have all fallen short of expectations. The serious areas are those which performed well last year: industrial equipment distribution, textiles, tiles and pottery, and insurance.

The long-run pressure is revealed by the fact that while group sales rose 27.6 per cent to £814m, group profits before tax and interest were up by 15.1 per cent to £44.2m. The interest charge of £14.1m is £4.5m more, reflecting higher rates and borrowings for acquisitions.

Whatever happens to profits in the second half, shareholders are unlikely to have much dividend joy. The interim payment has been raised 16.7 per cent to 5p, but the extra is to compensate shareholders for waiting until January before receiving payment. By this time Tilling hopes to defer more tax, but the company is also hinting that last year's final of 5.7p gross will not be bettered.

This indicates a prospective yield of 6.65 per cent and a fully taxed p/e ratio of about 6.2 on unchanged profits.

BSR

Sales have collapsed

BSR was once a stock market favourite, able to export virtually the whole of its output of record-changers. Now with the effect on demand of the worldwide recession and the impact of a high sterling rate on its ability to export, it is contending with conditions that could hardly be worse.

There has been a £6m turnaround from mid-1979 profits of £2.55m to interim losses of £3.44m, before redundancy costs. That means no interim dividend and a bleak outlook for the remainder of the year.

Exports usually provide over 80 per cent of sales and the USA is BSR's biggest customer. The demand slump sent group sales down £6m to £69m.

The Sound Reproduction division went into loss and group trading profits at £559,000 are barely a tenth of their mid-1979 level and a shadow of their 1976 heyday of £29.3m.

Output has been cut, as have jobs. Redundancy and closure costs have been £2.06m, together in extraordinary items of £2.06m. The consumer products side was profitable, but demand has been declining since the second quarter and the outlook there this half is poor.

Borrowings are now above £30m. Interest costs more than doubled to £2.7m at end-June.

Recovery depends largely on an end to the US recession, and may take until 1982. Shareholders can expect similar second-half losses and no final dividend. However, there has recently been some resistance from the shares around 19p. They came back 1p to 21p yesterday. Is a bidder in the wings?

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Economic notebook

Which way to turn now?

The Government is at last seeing a few more encouraging pointers on the economic front. It also achieved a notable success in financial markets on Tuesday with its soothing statement on monetary prospects and the announcement of its new issue of index-linked National Savings bonds.

But there can still be no doubt that successive months of 5 per cent and then 3 per cent growth in the money supply have done great damage to the image of monetary policy.

On the basis of the published numbers, the money supply, or least M3, has now grown at an annualized rate of over 25 per cent from the February base. That, as we are all well enough aware, compares with the Government's target of an annual rate of growth of no more than 7.11 per cent in the 14 months to February 1981.

Even making some allowance for distortions caused by post-correct adjustments in the financial system, the underlying rate of growth may well be of the order of 14-15 per cent; and there is little reason to suppose that it would necessarily have been all that much lower had the pattern of government borrowing been rather less concentrated in the early months of the present financial year.

It is hardly surprising, then, that a certain amount of ridicule is being heaped on monetary policy. But in many instances it is scorn that should be reserved for the Government. If monetary policy is to be criticized, it at least merits intelligent criticism.

Most of the critics can, I think, be slotted into three pigeon-holes. First, there are the broad-brush critics. Their line is this: we have had some four years of monetarism (in one form or another) and where has it got us? That is not an unreasonable question to ask, but neither is it sufficiently sharp.

In short, it is a question that does not pose the monetarist with too many problems. His response may well be debatable, but a reasonable answer there certainly is. It is, quite simply, that fiscal and monetary policy have not yet been compatible over a long enough period for monetary policy to have had any real opportunity to deliver the goods.

Secondly, there are those who say that even if one were to concede that monetary policy is fine in theory, can it really be implemented in practice? Experience suggests, they argue, that not only is there little agreement as to how money should be defined but scant evidence that the methods of control so far seen can be relied upon to be sufficiently effective.

Thirdly, there are those who say that even if one were to concede that monetary policy is fine in theory, can it really be implemented in practice? Experience suggests, they argue, that not only is there little agreement as to how money should be defined but scant evidence that the methods of control so far seen can be relied upon to be sufficiently effective.

Sensitive

This, of course, is criticism that strikes to the bone, the kind of criticism to which the authorities are only too sensitive. Indeed, the definition and control of money are issues that are even more hotly debated within the monetary camp than outside it.

This particular debate is, moreover, due to be revived in earnest over the coming weeks as the Green Paper on monetary control comes up for fresh discussion. Whether the monetary gyrations of the past few months will make the debate any more fruitful than it was during the spring remains to be seen. They certainly should do.

Even if one accepts that a good part of those gyrations were caused by a mismatch control technique now defunct, there has been plenty more to add fuel to the debate: the huge money market operations of the central bank; the conduct of interest rate policy; the conduct of government funding; increasing doubts over the appropriateness of sterling M3 as the leading measure of money.

The third group of critics

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Workers at the Perkins Diesel plant at Peterborough, where short time is being worked: up to 40 per cent of output goes to the agricultural equipment factories of its parent Massey-Ferguson in the United Kingdom and America.

Massey-Ferguson taken to the brink

redundant at Massey-Ferguson's Coventry tractor plant.

Yet Mr Rice said in Toronto that the company's share of the global farm machinery market has actually improved, and sales of its diesel engines are substantially higher than last year.

As the crisis deepens, it becomes clearer that government help is crucial to Massey-Ferguson's survival. Earlier this week, the federal government put out a statement saying that it and the Ontario provincial government were actively considering whether to assist in refinancing the company.

It was prompted by earlier reports that Mr Trudeau's government had refused to get involved in a rescue operation. "They have not been turned down," Mr Philippe Clement, an aide to Mr Herb Gray, the federal minister of industry, said yesterday. "The door is not closed."

He refused to say, however, just what type of assistance might be contemplated: loans, loan guarantees, or equity participation in company operations. A decision is expected by the end of September.

The question is a delicate one for the federal government, which itself is facing a \$14,000m operating deficit this year.

It was only a few months ago that the central government joined with Ontario to help bail out the financially-troubled Chrysler Canada operation. The question arises why it should go on rescuing Ontario-based multinational plants when small businesses across the country go bankrupt every day without any government stepping in to save them.

On the other hand, it might be politically awkward for the government to refuse to help a Canadian multinational—the flagship of Canadian industry abroad—when it did provide assistance for an American-based multinational.

Massey-Ferguson says it will need \$600m to meet its debt obligations.

Both the Canadian Imperial

Bank of Commerce, its chief creditor, and Argus Corporation, its principal shareholder, have indicated their willingness in principle to participate in a refinancing plan, "subject to a number of conditions".

The main condition is that Massey-Ferguson raises \$100m of the amount required on its own. Massey-Ferguson is also considering a rights offer to its shareholders in which employees, distributors and dealers would have an opportunity to participate.

The company's immediate problems arise from an estimated \$2,000m debt burden, and demands by creditors that it meet upgraded equity-to-debt requirements by November 1. At least half the liability is in short-term, high interest bank loans.

The company has been asked to have consolidated net tangible assets amounting to 175 per cent of funded indebtedness at that date, an increase from 150 per cent. It is also supposed to show consolidated current assets amounting to 120 per cent of consolidated current liabilities, up from the present 120 per cent.

Without a fresh infusion of capital, the company will not be able to meet these requirements.

"Really the company is bleeding to death through its debt-to-equity ratio," said an analyst. "Until you see that situation solved, you have a company that is likely to go bankrupt."

The company, which grew from a foundry and machinery operation started in 1847 in Newcastles, Ontario, has about 47,000 employees in several different countries, including Britain, 20,000 fewer than two years ago when a sudden slump in its financial position forced it to close a number of overseas plants. Earlier this summer the Canadian division of the company laid off 3,000 out of its 6,000 workers for three months.

John East

How the steamship is making its comeback

Peter Hill

Dirty British coaster with a salt-caked smoke stack. Butting through the Channel in the mad March days. With a cargo of Tyne coal, Firewood, iron-ore, and cheap tin trays.

John Masfield's poem "Cargoes", so familiar to generations of children, with its powerful evocation of the halcyon days of Britain's mercantile predominance, has been given a new topicality as world shipowners once again begin to look to coal-fired ships.

While great interest is being shown both here and overseas in the use of wind power as an auxiliary means of propulsion, with some systems already afloat, the coal-fired ship is making a quiet comeback.

But the new generation of steam ships will be a far cry from those which inspired Masfield. The renaissance of the steam ship reflects the economic realities of the present-day shipping industry and the new craft will bear as much resemblance to the dirty British coaster as the Cutty Sark to the QE2.

Shipowners are now looking with increasing interest at the scope for coal-fired vessels, chiefly on bulk shipping trades.

It is nearly half a century since backs were turned on coal as the dominant fuel for ship propulsion in favour of the motor ship, which offered operators an efficient and economic means of propulsion based on a seemingly inexhaustible and inexpensive supply of oil. Now King Coal's crown is beginning to glitter in the eyes of shipowners, naval architects and shipbuilders.

So far the renaissance of the coal burner is but a glimmer, but in recent weeks orders have been placed with shipyards in Japan and Italy for a total of four coal-fired bulk carriers. Those orders, all placed by Australian owners, are the first building contracts placed for coal-burning ships for more than 30 years.

The research work on the new generation of coal-fired ships has been going on for some time and has been in-

fluenced by the sharp upward trend on fuel oil prices and the growing political uncertainty over the future security of these oil supplies which 50 years ago looked so secure.

Since the first oil crisis in 1973, the cost of oil, marine bunkers has risen almost tenfold and fuel costs are now the main element in a shipowner's operating budget. The enormous increase in price, together with the mounting uncertainty has caused the shipping industry to investigate the potential of coal firing because of the substantial price difference.

Mr Martin Stopford, one of the corporate planners at British Shipbuilders and a shipping economist, explains: "The major drawbacks of coal which prompted the change to motor ships were the superior handling characteristics of oil, the greater efficiency of diesel engines compared with existing steam engines and the high loss of deadweight (carrying capacity) for bunkers."

An 8,000 tons deadweight (dwt) freighter of the 1920s would carry about 5,000 tons of bunker coal—but its motor-driven counterpart uses only 250 tons of oil. There is thus a large advantage in cargo carrying capacity with the oil-fired ship.

The trend in world coal prices over the next decade or so is clearly a vital factor in the equation which shipowners will have to consider together with the capital cost of applying refined and much improved technology to a new generation of coal-fired ships.

But the indications are that while construction costs will be higher initially the costs per tonne of cargo mile for a bulk carrier of, say, about 120,000 tons dwt will be attractive when compared with a motor ship of similar size. It is in the bulk trades (where a huge expansion in the carriage of coal itself is foreseen) where the first tentative steps have already been taken, especially in those trades where bunker

costs and reliability can be determined in advance. According to Mr Stopford, fluidized bed boiler, using crushed coal, should offer large economies over conventional boilers, though their smaller size, ability to burn a wide range of coal grades and higher levels of efficiency.

The shipping and shipbuilding industries will be watching the further developments carefully. As already mentioned, two Australian owners have taken the first step towards launching the new era of the coal-fired ship.

Italiancanti, Italy's state-owned shipbuilding group, is to build two 75,000 tons dwt bulk carriers for a subsidiary of Australia's Thomas Brisbane Transport group. They will be chartered for 20 years by Queensland Aluminium, shipping bauxite for the company.

Mitsubishi of Japan has orders to build two similar vessels for the Australian National Line for charter to the same company. They will ship bauxite from a terminal at Weipa on the Gulf of Carpentaria to a refinery at Gladstone in southern Queensland.

Discussions have been taking place which could lead to at least one order for an even larger vessel designed for international trading in the coal trades, although in the early phase most activity is likely to be concentrated in and around Australia.

But as the authoritative international study on the future of the world coal industry, prepared under the leadership of the influential Massachusetts Institute of Technology, noted earlier this year: "By the year 2030 a substantial proportion of the world's merchant fleet may once again be coal-fired. Initially this would be expected for fuel requirements for these ships alone could be 500 million tons of coal annually by the year 2030."

With the building of coal and the enrichment of coal, the coal industry is poised to take the first tentative steps have already been taken, especially in those trades where bunker

Business Diary: First a harpoon, then a prayer

new we had sat too near the fire. It was the biggest bonfire I ever saw since the day when I used to go to Saturday, in the Rev. Clements, clerical, but this one was far and far louder.

Moreover, this bonfire was by the sea and it was being lit not by a he-man summoning to the world of a British mogul, but by a Buddhist monk in a white robe, the world another and equally entered species, the whale.

ore particularly, it was to next world that the bonfire was lit. It was struck at the ring of a memorial service to the souls of the 3,720 Minke whales killed in Antarctic last winter. But this was Greenpeace's "happening" mourners were the agents of the whales' undoing: the whaling company on Kyodo Hogei (NKK).

was a pure fluke that I asked to see the NKK file to talk about whales the differing attitudes to in Japan and the West. day they, NKK, and I could the same place happened the day of the new whaling service.

occasionally, the idea of a ceremony may seem outish. But, whereas in this try the whales mean either Dick, that great room at Science Museum or a term equivalent of the unsacred cow, in Japan quite different.

one thing, they eat whale steak, whale n, whale bacon, even e "sausage". They also



Harvest festival, Japanese style: Buddhist abbot (left) and (right) executives of the national whaling fleet NKKH pray at a company sponsored service in Tokyo for the souls of the Minke whales killed in Antarctic waters.

have a baseball team, the Yokohama Taiyo Whales. In whaling villages there are towers erected to the memory of whales, long-digested and, in Nagasaki, each year they parade a 15-foot whale model through the streets at festival time. By the time we got to the temple, the Monzenan, Seishoji in the Minato ward of central Tokyo, the stock-footed worshippers, about 150 of them, were already taking their places in the main hall, having first sipped green tea in adjoining rooms.

Members of the crew of NKKH's mother ship, the Nishinomiya No. 3, and of her three catcher-vessels sat on straw mats to the right of the altar. Opposite them sat whale processors and shipbuilders, and between them and facing the altar, but this time sitting

on long benches, were the company's executive and me. Motonobu Inagaki, the president of NKKH, whispered a few words of welcome and explained the purpose of the service. His message was: we kill whales not because we like to kill them, but because it is how only one whale, however, has a life too. We therefore like to have a service to comfort the souls of whales.

A young monk in jade robes then began to strike a cymbal and then all eyes and ears were upon the abbot, a burly, full-throated cleric who began to chant a text from a large scroll.

Above him was a magnificent six-sided gold pendant, and before him an incense burner and the altar itself. The last, but not least, was a huge lacquered altar, in black

Behind and above the altar was a figure of Buddha, the scene beneath the figure reminded me of nothing so much as an English harvest festival.

The altar was bedecked with offerings—the white and yellow of chrysanthemums and lilies, grapefruit, eggs and an assortment of plastic bags, which I later found out to be whale

to their feet and filled either side of the altar up to the altar to pay their respects to the dead Minke.

That done, they returned to their places and the abbot told the congregation: "All the animals gathered at the death of Buddha, and to him each has a child. Our religion says 'Thou shalt not kill', but there is dispensation if in the taking of one life others may live by it."

He bowed once more, a bell was struck and he and the congregation bowed to the altar once more.

Abbot, monks and congregation then adjourned the side room for "purification", which took the agreeable form of consuming beer, sake and a delicious meal of Sashimi or raw fish (but not whale).

Inagaki started this annual service two years ago. Formerly every whaling company had its own annual service, but catches have been so restricted by the whaling commission, that there is now only one whaling company in Japan operating outside coastal waters. This is NKKH, formed 41 years ago from the whaling divisions of a number of fishing companies.

As I was about to leave, a burly, middle-aged gentleman in shirt and slacks appeared as from nowhere, took my hand and began to address me earnestly. For a moment I did not recognize the abbot out of his ceremonial.

"I do hope you understand what we are trying to do here and I hope you will tell our people about us," he said. Well, I hope I have.

Ross Davies

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Unit Name	1979-80	1978-79	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76	1974-75	1973-74	1972-73	1971-72	1970-71	1969-70	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07	1905-06	1904-05	1903-04	1902-03	1901-02	1900-01	1899-00	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80	1878-79	1877-78	1876-77	1875-76	1874-75	1873-74	1872-73	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-69	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61	1859-60	1858-59	1857-58	1856-57	1855-56	1854-55	1853-54	1852-53	1851-52	1850-51	1849-50	1848-49	1847-48	1846-47	1845-46	1844-45	1843-44	1842-43	1841-42	1840-41	1839-40	1838-39	1837-38	1836-37	1835-36	1834-35	1833-34	1832-33	1831-32	1830-31	1829-30	1828-29	1827-28	1826-27	1825-26	1824-25	1823-24	1822-23	1821-22	1820-21	1819-20	1818-19	1817-18	1816-17	1815-16	1814-15	1813-14	1812-13	1811-12	1810-11	1809-10	1808-09	1807-08	1806-07	1805-06	1804-05	1803-04	1802-03	1801-02	1800-01	1799-00	1798-99	1797-98	1796-97	1795-96	1794-95	1793-94	1792-93	1791-92	1790-91	1789-90	1788-89	1787-88	1786-87	1785-86	1784-85	1783-84	1782-83	1781-82	1780-81	1779-80	1778-79	1777-78	1776-77	1775-76	1774-75	1773-74	1772-73	1771-72	1770-71	1769-70	1768-69	1767-68	1766-67	1765-66	1764-65	1763-64	1762-63	1761-62	1760-61	1759-60	1758-59	1757-58	1756-57	1755-56	1754-55	1753-54	1752-53	1751-52	1750-51	1749-50	1748-49	1747-48	1746-47	1745-46	1744-45	1743-44	1742-43	1741-42	1740-41	1739-40	1738-39	1737-38	1736-37	1735-36	1734-35	1733-34	1732-33	1731-32	1730-31	1729-30	1728-29	1727-28	1726-27	1725-26	1724-25	1723-24	1722-23	1721-22	1720-21	1719-20	1718-19	1717-18	1716-17	1715-16	1714-15	1713-14	1712-13	1711-12	1710-11	1709-10	1708-09	1707-08	1706-07	1705-06	1704-05	1703-04	1702-03	1701-02	1700-01	1699-00	1698-99	1697-98	1696-97	1695-96	1694-95	1693-94	1692-93	1691-92	1690-91	1689-90	1688-89	1687-88	1686-87	1685-86	1684-85	1683-84	1682-83	1681-82	1680-81	1679-80	1678-79	1677-78	1676-77	1675-76	1674-75	1673-74	1672-73	1671-72	1670-71	1669-70	1668-69	1667-68	1666-67	1665-66	1664-65	1663-64	1662-63	1661-62	1660-61	1659-60	1658-59	1657-58	1656-57	1655-56	1654-55	1653-54	1652-53	1651-52	1650-51	1649-50	1648-49	1647-48	1646-47	1645-46	1644-45	1643-44	1642-43	1641-42	1640-41	1639-40	1638-39	1637-38	1636-37	1635-36	1634-35	1633-34	1632-33	1631-32	1630-31	1629-30	1628-29	1627-28	1626-27	1625-26	1624-25	1623-24	1622-23	1621-22	1620-21	1619-20	1618-19	1617-18	1616-17	1615-16	1614-15	1613-14	1612-13	1611-12	1610-11	1609-10	1608-09	1607-08	1606-07	1605-06	1604-05	1603-04	1602-03	1601-02	1600-01	1599-00	1598-99	1597-98	1596-97	1595-96	1594-95	1593-94	1592-93	1591-92	1590-91	1589-90	1588-89	1587-88	1586-87	1585-86	1584-85	1583-84	1582-83	1581-82	1580-81	1579-80	1578-79	1577-78	1576-77	1575-76	1574-75	1573-74	1572-73	1571-72	1570-71	1569-70	1568-69	1567-68	1566-67	1565-66	1564-65	1563-64	1562-63	1561-62	1560-61	1559-60	1558-59	1557-58	1556-57	1555-56	1554-55	1553-54	1552-53	1551-52	1550-51	1549-50	1548-49	1547-48	1546-47	1545-46	1544-45	1543-44	1542-43	1541-42	1540-41	1539-40	1538-39	1537-38	1536-37	1535-36	1534-35	1533-34	1532-33	1531-32	1530-31	1529-30	1528-29	1527-28	1526-27	1525-26	1524-25	1523-24	1522-23	1521-22	1520-21	1519-20	1518-19	1517-18	1516-17	1515-16	1514-15	1513-14	1512-13	1511-12	1510-11	1509-10	1508-09	1507-08	1506-07	1505-06	1504-05	1503-04	1502-03	1501-02	1500-01	1499-00	1498-99	1497-98	1496-97	1495-96	1494-95	1493-94	1492-93	1491-92	1490-91	1489-90	1488-89	1487-88	1486-87	1485-86	1484-85	1483-84	1482-83	1481-82	1480-81	1479-80	1478-79	1477-78	1476-77	1475-76	1474-75	1473-74	1472-73	1471-72	1470-71	1469-70	1468-69	1467-68	1466-67	1465-66	1464-65	1463-64	1462-63	1461-62	1460-61	1459-60	1458-59	1457-58	1456-57	1455-56	1454-55	1453-54	1452-53	1451-52	1450-51	1449-50	1448-49	1447-48	1446-47	1445-46	1444-45	1443-44	1442-43	1441-42	1440-41	1439-40	1438-39	1437-38	1436-37	1435-36	1434-35	1433-34	1432-33	1431-32	1430-31	1429-30	1428-29	1427-28	1426-27	1425-26	1424-25	1423-24	1422-23	1421-22	1420-21	1419-20	1418-19	1417-18	1416-17	1415-16	1414-15	1413-14	1412-13	1411-12	1410-11	1409-10	1408-09	1407-08	1406-07	1405-06	1404-05	1403-04	1402-03	1401-02	1400-01	1399-00	1398-99	1397-98	1396-97	1395-96	1394-95	1393-94	1392-93	1391-92	1390-91	1389-90	1388-89	1387-88	1386-87	1385-86	1384-85	1383-84	1382-83	1381-82	1380-81	1379-80	1378-79	1377-78	1376-77	1375-76	1374-75	1373-74	1372-73	1371-72	1370-71	1369-70	1368-69	1367-68	1366-67	1365-66	1364-65	1363-64	1362-63	1361-62	1360-61	1359-60	1358-59	1357-58	1356-57	135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